

ARMY

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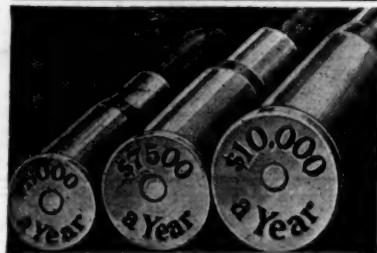
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$4.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Military Correspondence, Reports and Orders, by Col. Lucius H. Holt, U.S.A., assisted by Major James J. O'Hara, Major James G. Taylor and Capt. C. H. Tenney, U.S.A. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York). Coming from such authorities as Colonel Holt, who is professor of English and history at the U.S. Military Academy, and Majors O'Hara and Taylor, with Captain Tenney, who are also attached to the academy, and with its adoption, under authority of the Secretary of War, of this work as text-book for use by classes in English at the academy, its value and importance to officers and others is self-evident. Numerous types of military correspondence, reports and orders are covered in this volume. From a general treatment of military communications Colonel Holt discusses each individual type of correspondence. The exact forms of official correspondence are given, direction as to folding and enclosure, examples, etc. How official military forms are adapted to routine business communications is set forth. In the matter of social correspondence there are examples of how familiar letters, invitations and replies should be written. Official reports, field messages, orders, both routine and combat, are illustrated, together with problems in routine orders, while appendices giving forms for field orders, administrative orders and annexes, sample orders and order tables selected from problems and conferences of schools of the line, 1919-1920; abbreviations and sample tables, including those for entraining, march, relief, camp and others are also given in this most useful volume.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours, a History—1802-1902, by Mrs. B. G. du Pont (Houghton Mifflin Co.: New York). The name of this famous family and of the enterprise whose name it bears is intimately associated not alone with American history proper, but directly with the Army and the Navy of the United States. The founder of E. I. du Pont de Nemours was a Frenchman and a friend of Lafayette, Talleyrand, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. He escaped from France during the Revolution and came to this country in 1793. In this authoritative and unusually readable account of one of the most interesting of American business enterprises is contained the story of the founding of a concern which has grown to be the largest and most important of the kind in this country, if not in the world. Since the war with Great Britain in 1812 the company has supplied the American Government with powder for the Army and the Navy, notably in 1846 in the war with Mexico, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and more lately the World War. Henry du Pont was graduated from West Point and served in the Army until 1834, when he resigned and joined his brothers in the firm, where he brought all the efficiency of his Military Academy training to bear on the task before him. In May, 1861, he was appointed major general of Delaware state troops. Henry A. du Pont, Henry du Pont's elder son, also graduated from West Point, in 1861, and at the head of his class, served throughout the Civil War, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel for distinguished gallantry and remained in the Army until 1875, when he became a member of the firm.

Jim Lofton—American, by George Brydges Rodney (James A. McCann Co.: New York). The author, now brigadier general, retired, was lieutenant colonel of the 15th Cavalry. The basis of his novel he obtained while serving with the 5th Cavalry on strike duty in Colorado in 1914, when the I.W.W. and other forces so inimical to law, order and industrial peace created so much trouble in the coal fields. The book is one in which the lesson is sought to be conveyed that labor and capital can find a middle ground on which to meet, that ground being nationalism. General Rodney's story is full of action and interest, and one in which military forces take an important part.

America's Duty, as Shown by Our Military History, Its Facts and Fallacies, by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. (The Reilly and Lee Co.: Chicago). It was in 1916 that General Wood wrote the first edition of this interesting book of service. The present publication contains an added important chapter in which the author discusses the lessons of the World War, and their application to the military policy of the nation. Its preparation was undertaken in response to a demand for a book for use in educational institutions providing military instruction throughout the United States. General Wood says that up to the time of our entry into the war, nearly three years after the war began, there had been no organized preparation for war on the part of our Government and no comprehensive scheme to meet the rapidly approaching contingency. The Regular Army and the National Guard provided a limited number of officers. There were a limited number in the Reserve Corps. Many of the Regular Army and most of the latter classes were not well grounded in the methods of modern war. Of modern equipment we had little or nothing. No adequate plans for providing officers had been made. We were pathetically and fatally unprepared, and paid the price in blood and treasure. The cost of the war was billions greater than it would have been had we made even a reasonable preparation. No nation ever sent braver troops to war, but they were not given "a sporting chance." Nor will our troops ever be given a sporting chance, General Wood adds, unless we look a bit ahead and shape our policy for the future with some understanding and appreciation of the lessons of the past. The question now is: Have we learned the lessons thoroughly enough not to have to go through the experience of this war again, or must the murderous folly of waiting until war is upon us to prepare against it be a continuing military policy?

Synthese de la Guerre Sous-Marine, de Pontchartrain à Tirpitz, par le Capitaine de Frigate Castex (Augustin



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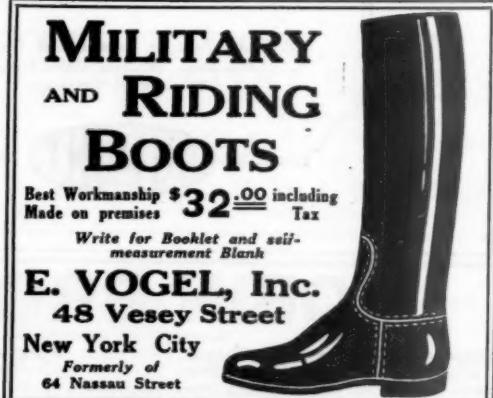
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Challamel: Paris, France). While admitting the value of the submarine as a redoubtable engine of war and advocating its vigorous use the author believes it would be most inadvisable to count upon it alone to win naval wars, as, he cites, was demonstrated by Germany's chief reliance upon submarines during the World War.

Our Rifles, by Charles Winthrop Sawyer (The Cornhill Co.: Boston). In this, Volume 3 of the Firearms in American History Series, the author, who is a consulting engineer in firearms and in ammunition, has produced a volume which is not only in itself a historical record of the American rifle, from 1800 to 1920, but a work which must be of the greatest interest to riflemen, military or civilian. The avowed purpose of *Our Rifles* is to re-awaken the former American sentiment for arms, "so that we may be safe without a huge standing army," as the publisher expresses it. The present work recites the romance of firearms in a very thorough and engaging way. Here military men will find much information about past and present American military rifles that is not to be discovered elsewhere, while there is also data about the present arms of foreign armies, together with chapters regarding the lines of development probable within a few years. The civilian sportsman can also compare his rifle with old-time and modern rifles, and inventors and manufacturers may read of inventions and processes. The markets for the next decade are clearly indicated. There is also much information about the ammunition used by American riflemen of the past and those of the present. The book is profusely illustrated.

Municipal Landing Fields and Air Ports, by George Seay Wheat (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). This volume, dedicated to the Wright Brothers, has been written with the object of presenting in concrete form the problem involved in the creation and administration of flying routes, landing fields and airports in this country. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., contributes a chapter on the need for landing fields; Lieut. F. O. Carroll, Air Ser., U.S.A., on how to construct a field; Lieut. C. M. Knight, Air Ser., U.S.A., on aircraft hangars; Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., Director of Naval Aviation, on airplanes and seaplanes; Lieut. W. H. Green, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., on naval air ports; F. B. Rentschler, vice-president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, on the present plight of flight, and John R. Cautley, a civilian interested in aeronautics, on aerial routes. In addition to an Air Service aerial map of the United States, there is a list of the landing fields on file in the office of Chief of Air Service and a number of timely photographs.

History of the 119th Infantry, 60th Brigade, 30th Division, U.S.A., by C. B. Conway and G. A. Shuford (Chamber of Commerce: Wilmington, N.C.). The record of this gallant North Carolina A.E.F. organization is published in honor of John B. Van Metts, who was colonel of the regiment, "and his gallant men as a contribution to American history." The 119th was formerly the 2d North Carolina Infantry, being mustered into the Federal service on Sept. 19, 1917. Its movements until demobilization at Fort Oglethorpe are very interestingly told. Its battle losses were nine officers killed and thirty-five wounded and gassed and 330 enlisted men killed and died of wounds, with 1,236 wounded and gassed. The booklet contains a roster of the enlisted personnel, but no roster of the officers; this omission is due to a part of the list having been lost. Photographs of former Col. John Van B. Metts, regimental commander, and of Col. S. L. Faison, U.S.A., who commanded the 60th Brigade, A.E.F., are included in the volume.

National Defense, compiled by Julia E. Johnsen (H. W. Wilson Co.: New York). This is the third volume of the Debater's Handbook Series, and consists chiefly of selected articles on the general subject of national defense which have appeared in various publications. A list is given of some organizations working for or against national defense, as well as a bibliography, containing general references.

Les Batiments de Surface dans la Guerre Navale, par Lieutenant de Vaisseau A. Jeanin (Augustin Challamel: Paris, France). An officer of the French navy who was dangerously wounded in the World War, the author asserts that submarines and destroyers, seeking to use torpedoes on large surface craft, and also airplanes which seek to attack similar vessels by means of aerial bombs, will never, in general, overcome shellfire from larger craft. The latter must always be paramount.

La Guerre Avec le Sourire, par Lieutenant de Vaisseau Marchand, de la Brigade des Fusiliers Marins (Augustin Challamel: Paris, France). Lieutenant Marchand cites the self-confidence, good judgment and good humor of the French soldier and sailor, in action as elsewhere, as proof of his superior philosophy to that of Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, which, he says, animates the German sailor and soldier.

L'Emden, Ses Croisières et sa Fin, par Paul Ardoine, Enseigne de Vaisseau de Réserve (Augustin Challamel: Paris, France). The remarkable and brilliant cruises of this German naval ship and her end, brought about by the Australian cruiser Sydney, in Australian waters, are discussed and credit given to the German ship for her achievements.

L'Escadre Allemande du Pacifique, by Paul Ardoine (Auguste Challamel: Paris, France). The author, since deceased, who was an ensign in the French navy reserve, reviews the actions of the German squadrons under Vice Admiral von Spee, both at Coronel, where the British admiral, Cradock, and his squadron of lesser strength were so disastrously defeated, and at Falkland, where another British admiral, Sturdee, avenged in full the loss. The publisher, in a note, expresses the opinion that the author was rather too severe in his criticism of the Allies' naval policies and too eulogistic in his references to the German navy.

War History of the 18th (S.) Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, by Lieut. Col. W. D. Lowe, with a foreword by Lieut. Col. H. Bowes (Oxford University Press: New York). Few if any organizations in the British army fought more gallantly or gained more battle honors in the World War than this battalion, whose battle losses were 831 killed and 3,006 wounded. The list of decorations awarded its personnel is a long one. The work has many illustrations.

Sir Archibald Murray's Dispatches—June, 1916-1917 (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The operations of this brilliant British officer who commanded the Egyptian expeditionary force until succeeded by Field Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby, in 1917, are well set forth in this volume, which is accompanied by many excellent photographs and a set of maps.

Among books recently received are the following:

Buddies—a Book of Verse, by various authors (Eastern Supply Co.: Washington, D.C.).

Taft Papers on the League of Nations, edited by Theo-

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dore Marburg and Horace E. Flack (The Macmillan Co.: New York).

The Bad Man, by C. H. Towne (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York).

The Canadians in France—1915-1918, by Harwood Steele (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The service of this gallant army overseas is told in a vivid and interesting way.

The Passing Legions, by George Buchanan Fife (The Macmillan Co.: New York). A story of the work of the American Red Cross in Great Britain in the World War.

The Bairnsfather Case, as Tried Before Mr. Justice Busby, defense by Bruce Bairnsfather, prosecution by W. A. Mutch (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The biography of Bruce Bairnsfather is told by himself in a humorous way, while Mr. Mutch, who assisted in the editing of several of Captain Bairnsfather's books, criticizes him and his works also in good humor.

"THE DOUGHBOY," INFANTRY SCHOOL YEAR BOOK.

The officers attending the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., approximately one thousand in number, are publishing a year book—"The Doughboy"—somewhat along the lines of "The Howitzer" of the U.S. Military Academy. In addition to the usual photographs and personal sketches of each officer attending and on duty at the school, the book will contain articles by leading authorities covering all phases of the work at the school and the co-ordination of the Infantry with other arms. Numerous sketches and photographs of scenes from combat exercises and tactical demonstrations will be shown. The book, reproduced by the photo-print process on special paper, will be handsomely bound in

leather, and it is intended to make it the most ambitious project of the kind so far attempted by any Service branch or institution. Lieut. H. W. Isbell is editor-in-chief. A recent circular at Camp Benning issued by command of Brig. Gen. Walter H. Gordon, commanding, states that the publication has been officially approved and work started under the general supervision of Major Robert J. Halpin, Director of the War Plans Division, Headquarters Staff. It is intended to deliver the book to subscribers at cost of production. The editorial staff will be composed wholly of student officers.

EX-SERVICE MEN SWINDLED.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has received a report of a widespread swindle by which ex-Service men are being defrauded. The law gives to all veterans a complete uniform, with the addition of a gas mask and helmet, to those who served overseas. The swindler offers for the sum of \$5 to prepare the necessary application, including a notary's affidavit. The scheme appears to be elaborately planned and a special blank for application and affidavit is printed and sent to the former Service man by the promoter of the fraud. It is the desire of the War Department that former soldiers who are approached with this scheme write to the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C., or consult the nearest Army Quartermaster, recruiting officer, or American Legion post, before responding, either with cash or signature to affidavits, however innocent or attractive the proposition may appear. It is well for all soldiers to know that no money is to be paid by former soldiers for the uniforms which they are entitled to draw from the Government.

Army Officers Dress and Field Boots

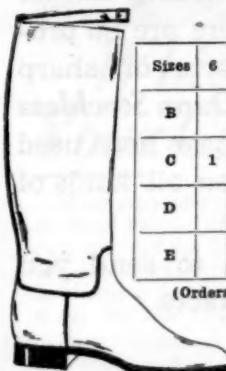
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ARMY FIELD CLERKS NOT ENTITLED DEATH GRATUITY.

Army field clerks are not included within the provisions of the act of Dec. 17, 1919, which provide: "That hereafter, immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Regular Army or on the retired list when on active duty, the Quartermaster General of the Army shall cause to be paid to the widow, and if there be no widow to the child or children, and if there be no widow or child to any other dependent relative of such officer or enlisted man previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death." This decision of the Comptroller is based on the fact that an Army field clerk is not a commissioned officer. The law quoted above provides that "nothing in this act shall be considered to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or provisional appointments in the Regular Army." This decision follows the precedent established by a previous one that members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) were not entitled to the six months' gratuity.

NO RE-ENROLMENT FOR RETIRED RESERVE FORCE.

In response to a request from the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for an opinion as to whether members of the U.S.N.R.F., transferred to the retired list in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the Revised Statutes and the act of June 4, 1920, should be re-enrolled when the period of re-enrolment expires, Rear Admiral George R. Clark, J.A.G. of the Navy, gives an answer in the negative. The opinion states: "Under the above provision of law no separate retired list seems to be contemplated for members of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force. They are made eligible for retirement 'Under the same conditions as now provided by law for officers of the Regular Navy.' This provision evidently contemplates that when placed on the retired list members of the U.S.N.R.F. should be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as officers of the Regular Navy. I am therefore of the opinion that there is no authority of law for the re-enrolment of members of the U.S.N.R.F. after being placed on the retired list."

SERVICE PRINTING PLANTS TO MAKE REPORTS.

Chiefs of arms and services and all corps area and department commanders, and commanding officers at posts and stations, have been requested to report to The Adjutant General concerning the work of printing plants. The report is to be based on the following extract from a circular issued by the Joint Committee on Printing, U.S. Congress, of which Senator Smoot is chairman, and is to be forwarded as early as practicable: "Information has also come to the committee that certain Army printing plants, or the employees of such plants, are engaging, or planning to engage, in commercial printing in competition with private establishments. Will you likewise have inquiry made as to the facts in this regard and whether any Army printing plants, or plants operated under the direction or control of any officers or soldiers of the Army, have engaged in, or are planning to undertake commercial printing?" The inquiry was ordered by the Secretary of War.

FUELS RECOMMENDED FOR ARMY CAMPS.

Recommendations have been made as to the most economical fuel that should be used at the various camps and stations based upon the result of a questionnaire sent out by the Quartermaster General to the commanding officers to determine their present facilities, and the comparative prices of coal, gas, electricity, etc., in the respective localities. Conditions over the country vary to such an extent that no one fuel for every locality can be employed economically, and the subject has occasioned considerable study and investigation. It is believed that a considerable saving of money will be effected as a result of the recent investigation when the recommendations to the various camps are put into complete operation.

PHILIPPINE SCOUT COMMISSION FOR CONSTABULARY.

From the Philippines a correspondent writes: "The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, aroused enthusiasm among the young Filipino officers of the Philippine Constabulary who, for a long time, have been watching opportunity to secure commission in the Philippine Scout organization. Because of this act, many of the Constabulary officers, married and single, have submitted applications for commission. It is hoped that regulations governing examination for commission in the Scout organization will be made in such a way as to make those Constabulary officers, married and single, who submitted applications, eligible for commission."

ROLLING KITCHENS TO BE TESTED.

Two rolling kitchens have been completed, one by the Eclipse Stove Co. and one by the Trail Mobile Co., and have been shipped to Camp Benning, Ga., for test under field conditions by the Infantry Board. Also two rolling kitchens have been sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for test by the Field Artillery Board to see if they are adaptable for that arm. The Trail Mobile kitchen stood up very well on the transcontinental trip last fall over the Bankhead Highway, but certain weaknesses were manifest which have been corrected in the ones that are now being tested.

PAINTINGS OF U.S.S. NEW MEXICO GIVEN TO NAVY.

Secretary Daniels accepted on behalf of the Navy Department a painting of the U.S.S. New Mexico, on Feb. 28, presented by the General Electric Co., of Schenectady, N.Y. On the same day Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., president of the U.S. Shipping Board, presented to the U.S. Naval Academy a smaller painting of this electrically-driven warship on behalf of the General Electric Co., the acceptance being by Rear Admiral Archibald S. Scales, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy.

NO. 6 PEOP SIGHT RECOMMENDED.

No. 6 peep sight has been recommended for adoption as standard for the United States rifle, Model 1903, in place of the No. 5, which is authorized at present. This recommendation is made from the result of exhaustive study of the subject by the Infantry Board.



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Good times are coming and business will soon be humming. The pendulum swings back to the productive side. We are at the dawn of another era of prosperity. Normal conditions will come back when more of us get back to the land. Our furrows of care will disappear when we begin to turn more furrows in the soil.

The remedy for the evils existing in our over-crowded cities today is the movement BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—the workingman—the clerk—the office man—all must look to the SOIL for the opportunity to break clear from the eight o'clock bell, the tyranny of the boss, and the diminishing chance. The man who looks ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a home. My advice to you, therefore, is to get a home while you are able to do so, and begin now.

In this day of unrest, the safe investor puts his money in LAND. It can not burn up or blow away—it is panic-proof. Good agricultural land is the foundation of all lasting prosperity.

Get an income-producing home and you will have a steady income. You can do it by taking advantage of our liberal terms. We will clear and cultivate your land for you on our fair and equitable ten-per-cent-above-cost plan.

A monster land movement is just getting under way in our part of Florida. Until recently the mistaken idea that Florida is hot in summer has kept many desirable settlers away. But they are coming now—thousands strong. Settlers, farmers, stockmen, fruit growers, truck gardeners, home-seekers from every State in the Union—and Canada. They want Florida land while it can yet be had at reasonable prices. Those who wait too long will find this land quoted at \$200 to \$500 per acre in the next few years.

California passed through just such a stage. Today, wild lands available for citrus culture are sold at \$500 to \$700 per acre and little left at that figure.

Last year gardeners in Orange and nearby counties in Florida cleared over \$1,000 per acre on truck crops. Orange and grapefruit groves sold last fall as high as \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. Individual grove owners cleared as high as \$1,000 to \$1,500 an acre on the sale of fruit last year.

All you need is a moderate amount of money and a fair knowledge of farming. A dollar an acre a month will pay for your land. Send for our Big Free Book—"TWENTY ACRES AND PLENTY." It tells about our easy monthly payments, sick and out-of-work clauses and free protective features. Address SYLVESTER E. WILSON, Dept. H 36, Orlando, Florida.

(NOTE: Mr. Wilson is Treasurer and principal owner of the Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, publishers of the "Blue Book," which is the Fruit and Produce Trade what Dun's and Bradstreet are in other commercial fields.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

N.G. Surplus Officers May Be Transferred.

Brig. Gen. J. McI. Carter, chief of the Militia Bureau, states that federally recognized officers of the National Guard who may be rendered surplus in the process of the reorganization are available to fill vacancies in other units federally recognized as National Guard. Information as to disposition of surplus officers for whom vacancies cannot be found will be furnished to the adjutants general, it is stated, as soon as possible.

Aiding National Guard Recruiting.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Corps Area, who is taking a great interest in aiding the progress of the National Guard, has written a letter to the War Department suggesting that an effort be made to get surplus enlisted men in the Regular Army who will have to be discharged from the Army to meet the reduction in its strength, join the National Guard. General Bullard suggested that officers of the Army stationed at different posts where men will be discharged, point out to them the advantages of joining the National Guard, and he believes that many desirable men may be obtained for the state forces through this agency. The War Department has taken the matter under advisement, and it is believed will act favorably on the suggestion.

N.G. Requisitions for Supplies.

The Militia Bureau recently called attention of adjutants general of the states and territories to the fact that National Guard officers were failing to properly fill out requisition blanks for supplies, which has been resulting in duplication of issue in some cases and causing a delay in filling others. It is also recommended that consignees of supplies for the National Guard have a man present to receive goods from the carriers at armories, arsenals and storehouses when they arrive.

Corrections in N.G. Tables of Organization.

The Militia Bureau has sent out the following information concerning changes and errors in the Regular Army Tables of Organization which affect the National Guard: In the Infantry and Field Artillery Battalion Headquarters the Infantry battalion organization now includes a battalion headquarters company with a peace strength of forty-one enlisted men. For Regular Army peace-time service it is contemplated that this unit will be rationed with the lettered companies of the battalion, and for this reason neither mess sergeants nor cooks are authorized. (See T.O. 26 P. and 27 P.) For National Guard service the same rule will apply while the units concerned are on encampment duty. A National Guard Infantry battalion headquarters company may, if the state authorities so desire, be organized together with the battalion headquarters at a station separate from those of the other companies of the battalion. The Combat Train, authorized for the Artillery battalions in both divisions and corps may either be organized together with battalion headquarters at a station separate from the stations of the batteries composing the battalion, or, if the batteries are in separate stations, one section of the combat train may be organized at the station of each one of the detached batteries. The Medical Detachment, Infantry regiment, which has heretofore been shown in the Regular Army Tables of Organization, is incorrect with respect to the number of officers, and should be one major, four captains or first lieutenants (two of whom must be from the Dental Service), one staff sergeant, three sergeants, one corporal and twenty-five privates, first class and privates. The unit heretofore designated as Truck Company allotted under corps troops to the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas is known as a Motor Transport Company. The same designation now applies to the units heretofore called Motor Car Companies and Truck Companies, Q.M.C., but not to Artillery Truck Companies. General Order No. 36, W.D., June 19, 1920, prescribes that no unit shall have

more than fifty per cent. privates first class of the number of privates. It is understood that upon the completion of the publication of the Regular Army Tables of Organization, G.O. No. 36 will be rescinded and a variation in this provision will be authorized. Until such time, however, the ratio of one to two will hold for National Guard units unless the Regular Army Tables of Organization explicitly prescribe a larger or a smaller ratio.

Developing the National Guard.

In writing on the "Development of the National Guard," in the February issue of the Infantry Journal Col. John W. Heavey, U.S.A., who is on duty at the Militia Bureau, War Department, sets forth the following causes for the slow development of the National Guard: (a) The delay in Congress in framing legislation covering the reorganization of our military forces left a doubt as to the future of the Guard. (b) A citizen of this country is not strong on discipline or being disciplined, yet at the end of the World War the best disciplined army in Europe was probably the American Army. It was a miraculous change and one which chafed our free Americans. "Never again" was the slogan of many real military heroes. (c) Too much emphasis was placed by members of the National Guard who failed to make good in the World War upon the alleged injustice of the Regular Army toward the National Guard. The National Guardsman who expected to secure political preference by reason of military service in the World War did not obtain such aid in an army in which efficiency was the watchword and failure was the signal for relegation to the rear in more or less disgrace. (d) The attitude of labor toward the organization of the National Guard has grown more antagonistic due to the spread of Bolshevik ideas throughout this country. (e) Too little stress in this country is placed upon the rights and duties of citizens. The remedies for these causes, in brief, Colonel Heavey gives as: (a) The act of June 4, 1920, leaves no possible doubt but that the National Guard is to form a constituent part of our national military forces. (b) Great emphasis should be placed upon the development of our young men who, by reason of the selective draft, were required to take military training. The Service should be given full credit for the improvement it has made in our young Americans. (c) In the case of disgruntled National Guard officers, the placing of all the cards on the table would convince any reasonable person that the Regular Army has not exercised unjust discrimination against the National Guard as a body. A study of the development of the Guard will show that many a Regular officer has labored long and successfully for its improvement. It will further show, Colonel Heavey claims, that during the World War a few tactless Regular officers did more harm to the good relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard than the rest of the Army can obliterate in many years to come. (d) The education of labor, it is urged, with respect to the object of the National Guard and its legal status in this country, would certainly remove much of labor's opposition, to the organization. (e) Our younger citizens should have instilled into them the fact that attendance at evening attractions in cities should not be the sole aim of all citizens, and that at least one evening each week could be devoted to the acquirement of knowledge of a military nature in order that the citizen may not fail the Government in time of emergency. Colonel Heavey concludes by asserting that the War Department is prepared to do its full duty in developing the National Guard.

Aero Units for the National Guard.

The authorization of aero units in the National Guard, which was approved by the Secretary of War on Feb. 10, has thus far resulted in only two applications from the various states, for such organization. The state of Tennessee made application for recognition of an aero unit at Nashville, but it was necessary for the Militia Bureau to reply adversely owing to the fact that the state authorities said they could not provide hangars for the airplanes.

TRAINING OF ONE-YEAR MEN IN THE ARMY.

While the Army Reorganization act provides for enlistment of men in the Regular Army for periods of one or three years, this provision was based on the supposition that the Army would continue to have an enlisted force sufficient in numbers to make it effective. With the proposal to reduce the Army even below the force of 200,000 men that should be the irreducible minimum, officers who have made a study of the requirements of the reduced Army proposed believe that the functions of such a force can only be performed in an economical and efficient manner with men enlisted for a period of three years. The argument of the one-year enlistment was based on the principle that the shorter period would provide military training for a large number of men—in fact, the provision went into the law because it was realized that the country was not yet receptive of the universal military training plan. It was thus tacitly an admission on the part of the framers of the law that the one-year men could scarcely be stabilized as soldiers, although they might be indoctrinated with the work and purposes of the soldier. The one-year man is in fact merely a part-time soldier, and whatever the merits of the one-year enlistment, it is evident that the constant turn-over entailed in opposed to stabilizing the enlisted personnel of the Army. The conclusion is that with a reduction in enlisted strength the working Army should be composed exclusively of three-year men. But without amending the act of June 4, 1920, it should be possible to maintain a permanent force of 200,000 men enlisted for three years and 80,000 men enlisted for one year and maintain the strength authorized in that law, 280,000 men. This could be done at a minimum of expense, for the one-year men should be given military training and such educational and vocational training as pertains to the duties of a soldier generally within the limits of the corps areas in which these men reside. They should be enlisted—as Congress unquestionably intended—for training only; but the War Department should be authorized to go further and assign these one-year men to duty with the permanent force of 200,000 should emergency require. Again, this one-year force of 80,000 should be in fact a reservoir from which the Army would build up its enlisted force. Those men who have had the one year's training should be given preference for the three-year enlistment, during which period they should be confined solely to military duty and should have put behind them activities connected with educational or vocational training. Such a plan would undoubtedly result in giving the maximum amount of educational training to the men enlisted for one year and

would remove the requirements for vocational and educational training from the permanent force of 200,000 men. It would allow that body to function as a purely military force in carrying out the mission of the Regular Army.

COLONEL MARTIN SAYS FAREWELL TO G.R.S.

In a few words of farewell to the officers and men of the Army who have been on general recruiting duty following the order of the War Department that recruiting cease, Col. Charles H. Martin, U.S.A., who has been in charge of recruiting service, says in the issue of Feb. 12 of the Army Recruiting News, published at New York city: "There is small need for me to review the history of post-war recruiting, to recite the signal and distinct triumphs that have followed our labors or to rehearse the magnificent and unexpected results. The culmination of our efforts came during the past few weeks, when dark clouds of uncertainty hovered over us. These weeks were a true test of courage and devotion to duty and it is to these marked characteristics of our personnel that both the 4th and 7th Divisions owe their substantial quotas of recruits. It is but natural, now our work is accomplished, that every man, interested in his military career, should begin to speculate as to his future. I personally wish I could answer that question to the satisfaction of all of you, but such a happy circumstance is impossible. This much, however, I can say: This office, through its inspector-instructors and its recruiting officers, will use its utmost endeavor to respect the wishes of each individual in regard to his future assignment. Universal satisfaction in this regard will, of course, be impossible, as there is a defined limit to our authority. At the time these lines are being written I can make no definite announcement as to the future status of the General Recruiting Service, or can I announce how extensive will be its activities or how numerous its personnel. This information will be transmitted to recruiting officers as soon as possible."

RELIANCE ON THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is grateful for the many words of praise and appreciation received from our numerous readers and is also glad to know how much dependency is placed upon its accuracy and the extent to which it is made use of in the Army. An Army officer tells that some years ago he was in China. The passenger vessel plying the waters of a certain river near where the officer was stationed made its last trip for the season on Dec. 2. The officer knew he would be ordered home soon and the shortest, quickest and cheapest route for him to take when leaving his station would be by boat down the river. It was apparent that the last boat would sail before he received his official War Department order to leave. He went to his commanding officer and explained the situation about his last opportunity to take passage on the boat which would leave that day. The commanding officer stated there was no order from the War Department that he should leave station, and that he could not, therefore, grant permission for him to go. "But," the officer replied, "I know I am to leave, and the order should be here now." Upon inquiring how he knew he was to be ordered home, he showed a copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL containing the War Department order that he should return. The commanding officer upon noting the order in the JOURNAL stated: "That is sufficient authority for me," and the officer was allowed to proceed down the river that day on his homeward journey.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN SUBMARINES AND TRANSPORTS.

In connection with the reference in our issue of Feb. 26 to the sinking of the U.S.S. President Lincoln by a submarine in the World War Navy officers point out that there is widespread misunderstanding relative to the engagements between United States transports and surface ships and the German submarines during the war. It would seem that it was rather generally felt that such engagements were unfortunate accidents, and that if a ship were sunk the survivors were to a certain extent considered to be objects of pity and commiseration, and the whole affair looked upon as an unfortunate experience on the sea. Many persons do not appear to realize that these engagements were in every sense naval battles, although the surface ship was fighting at considerable disadvantage. Yet they were far from being always the losers in the fight, as the many successful battles fought single handed by our cargo ships carrying armed guard crews clearly established. The officers and men of a ship sunk by submarine did not feel that they should be pitied as survivors of a marine disaster, but they felt inspired and glorified by the fact that they had had the privilege of coming in contact with the enemy and contending with him unto death in their country's cause. Navy officers declare that all descriptions or references to such actions should be in keeping with this spirit.

CONGRESS AND THE RETIRED ENLISTED MAN.

"What has Congress against the retired enlisted man?" asks a correspondent. "When Congress enacted the law that all who were in the World War should receive \$60 bonus on being discharged, intentionally or otherwise, the word 'discharged' deprived the retired man from getting the bonus; as the retired men were not discharged, but returned to the retired list. The increase pay bill of May 18, 1920, stated in language that could not be misunderstood that the retired man should derive no benefit from said bill. In the Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, creating the grade of warrant officer there was a provision that all retired men who were called to active duty and were commissioned should on returning to the retired list receive the pay and allowance of a warrant officer. But what about the other retired men who were called to active duty and performed their duty faithfully? They were returned to the retired list with a victory button only; wholesome food, isn't it? It appears that Congress did not and does not think the duty performed by these retired men (who were not commissioned) is worth a consideration. The retired man has received no benefit from the bonus, the increase pay or the reorganization bill. Again, I ask, what has Congress against the retired man?"

NEW TYPE OF POWDER CHARGE.

Based on extensive firing tests at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., the Ordnance Department, with the concurrence of the Chief of Coast Artillery, has adopted a new type of powder charge for its large caliber guns. Instead of being made up into one large section the charge is divided into a number of equal smaller sections, each put up as formerly in a bag of silk cartridge cloth. These sections are exactly the same size and weight and are interchangeable. An igniting charge of black powder is attached to the rear section of the charge, which the flame from the primer readily ignites; the flame from this penetrates and effectively ignites the smokeless powder charge. One advantage from dividing the powder charge is ease in handling. These charges weigh as high as 800 pounds and if in one section would be eight or nine feet long, not only difficult to prepare and store but awkward to handle. Dividing the charge, no sections weigh more than 100 pounds which permits them to be handled without difficulty by the enlisted personnel and loading accomplished without special apparatus. Also reduced charges may be used by merely reducing the number of sections, for firing at short range. This is economical and reduces the erosive effect on the gun. Formerly the powder charges were put up in a bag which was then faced tight, the bag having eyelets. With the new charges the bag is sewed around the powder which is then wound from end to end with a long strip of silk cartridge cloth. This operation can be performed by machine, which reduces cost of preparation and the resulting charge is extremely rigid and easy to handle.

ARMY COMMISSION TO STUDY OVERSEAS CEMETERIES.

The War Department announces that on March 5 a party headed by Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Chief of the Cemetery Division, Q.M.C., will sail for the purpose of making a study of the four sites for permanent American cemeteries in France. These are at Bures-en-Orne on the outskirts of Paris, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Belbeuf Wood and Bony. One in England is to be located in the vicinity of London. The party will include Charles Moore, James Greenleaf, William Mitchell Kendall, members of the Commission of Fine-Arts, and George Gibbs, Jr., Construction Service, Q.M.C., as civil engineer. The War Department expects to have the advice of these experts in the perfection of its plans for the development and beautification of the permanent cemeteries abroad. At the same time Chaplain Pierce is to make a survey of the field operations of the American Graves Registration Service in Europe under his direction, with a view to facilitating the speedy removal to this country of all bodies that have been requested by relatives. The field force of this organization is now being doubled, and seventeen sections are to be employed in different parts of France where simultaneous operations are to be carried on.

NEW U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY REGULATIONS.

The "Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy, 1920," have just been issued from the Government Printing Office, the date of approval by the President being Dec. 3, 1920. There are eighty-six pages of text and twenty-four pages devoted to the very convenient index, the total of 121 being forty-seven less than in the last issue of Regulations. Part I contains fourteen articles covering Organization and Administration; The Academic Board; Duties of Heads of Departments and their Assistants; Admission of Cadets; Pay and Accounts of Cadets; Arrangement of Cadets in Classes and Sections; Program of Instruction and Course of Studies; Examinations; Merit Rolls; Graduation and Commission; Discipline; Leaves of Absence; Uniforms; and Miscellaneous. Part II, devoted to Discipline and Police, contains two articles on Duties of Officers and Duties of Cadets.

TRANSFER OF RECRUITING SERVICE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The Secretary of War directed on Feb. 25 that all enlisted personnel of the General Recruiting Service on duty at general recruiting stations and substations be transferred therefrom as soon as they can be spared from duty in connection with the closing down of these stations to a recruit depot or depot post. As far as practicable they will be assigned so as to require the minimum amount of travel. The voluntary transfer of enlisted men of the G.R.S. to other branches of the Army may be approved in accordance with the existing policies governing such transfers. A report will be submitted as soon as all recruiting stations have been closed and all commissioned officers and enlisted personnel relieved from duty thereof.

THE RETIRED N.C.O.'S OF WAR SERVICE.

An Ordnance sergeant, U.S.A., retired, asks: "Why is it that retired N.C.O. who had been recalled into active service during the World War and accepted commission were returned to the retired status with their original grade but with the pay, or at least prospective pay, of a warrant officer; while those retired N.C.O. who also came back into active service but chose to serve in their own grade, though just as loyal and patriotic as the former, were finally relieved from active duty, restored to the retired status and—forgotten?"

ARMY IN SOUTHERN AIR TOURNAMENT.

Participation by the Army Air Service, the Aero Club of America and the Aircraft Industry in the National Southern Air Tournament which is to be held at Bellair Heights, Fla., March 26, 27 and 28, was announced on Feb. 28. Co-operation by the Army was in response to request from flying interests throughout Florida. Major Ralph Royce, commanding officer of Carlstrom Field, has entered sixteen planes in the tournament. Six planes will participate in a race over the water.

SALVAGE BRANCH HAS NICKEL PLATING PLANT.

A plant for nickel plating horse and mess equipment has been installed at Fort Myer, Va., by the Salvage Branch, Q.M.C., to be operated along with other salvage activities at that station. A considerable amount of work at the present time is being done for the 3d Cavalry and 19th Field Artillery, preparing their equipment for parade purposes.

THE TWO-SERVICE SECRETARIES.

President Harding this week formally announced the selection as Secretary of War of John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts; Edwin Denby, of Michigan, as Secretary of the Navy and Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Reference to Mr. Denby's reported appointment and his biography appeared in our issue of Feb. 26.

Secretary Weeks, who enters the new Cabinet as successor to Newton D. Baker, was born at Lancaster, N. H., on April 11, 1860. He was brought up on a farm. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy on June 21, 1877, and was graduated with the class of 1881; served as a naval cadet in the U.S.S. *Bingham* and was honorably discharged on June 30, 1883, in accordance with the act of Aug. 2, 1882. He was appointed assistant land commissioner of the Florida Southern Railway in 1886 and continued in that position until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Horblower and Weeks, bankers and brokers, of Boston. He was elected mayor of Newton, Mass., in 1903, serving out his term of two years. He was chairman of the Republican convention in 1905, and served as a member in the 50th, 50th, 61st and 62d Congresses. He was elected United States Senator from his state in 1913 and served until 1919. He commanded a division of the Massachusetts naval brigade with the rank of captain from 1890 until 1898, when he took command of the 2d Division of the auxiliary U.S. naval force on the Atlantic coast, serving until the following year. He was appointed a member of the military advisory board of Massachusetts and of the military board of examiners in 1894, continuing up to 1900. He was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy in 1896. Secretary Weeks is a member of the Order of Cincinnati, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812 and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. The secretary is married, his home being in West Newton, Mass.

Theodore Roosevelt is a son of the late President. During the World War he held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army. He served with credit in the American Expeditionary Force and was one of the organizers of the American Legion. Soon after his discharge from the Service, following the armistice, he entered politics and was elected to the New York Legislature from his home county at Oyster Bay, N.Y. The Assistant Secretary is married and has several children. He is quoted in the New York Times of Feb. 27 as having said, when asked for his views concerning a strong Navy, an Army sufficiently large for the needs of the country and disarmament: "We should be willing to do our part at the time the others do theirs, but we must not fatuously disarm ourselves and then blindly wait for the results of the deliberation of the other named nations. We must hold to our traditional policy, which is known among nations, of an adequate Army and a strong Navy."

For the first time in the history of the United States the Services have, in Secretary of War John W. Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, two men who know military life (using the term in its broader application) from practical training and war experience. Moreover, it is a noteworthy part of the equipment of these two civilian heads of our Military Establishment for their respective tasks that they have had experience in Congress. Secretary Weeks having served in the House of Representatives from 1905 to 1913 and as Senator from Massachusetts from 1913 to 1919, and Secretary Denby having been a Representative from 1903 to 1911. For the first four years of the U.S. Navy's history, 1776 to 1780, it was conducted by the War Department and in the first year under the distinguished Revolutionary soldier, General Knox. There have been occasions since when one or the other secretary of the two Services has been a man of military or naval training. But at no time has there been such a combination of military and civilian advantages to the Services as is presented by the appointments of Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby. For it is more than half the battle toward an effective administration of the War and Navy Departments in a government such as ours that the secretary of those branches of the Government should have a complete understanding of and with Congress. And men who have served in Congress and who were as well liked there as Secretaries Weeks and Denby are more apt to get what the Services need from the legislative branch than are men who never enjoyed their experience.

In the first formal interview given since his appointment to the Cabinet position was confirmed, Secretary of the Navy Denby expressed the following opinions as to the Navy and his policy in connection with it, in Detroit on Feb. 28. He said:

"The size of the Navy is a matter of the gravest moment. I believe—and in this I speak for myself alone—that the present building program with perhaps some alterations suggested by experience and careful thought should proceed. It is not a matter of measuring acres of coastline to be defended with any other power. We are a power of such extent with an immense Atlantic coast line and vital interests in the Caribbean, with a great Pacific coast line and the Hawaiian group—which must be held at whatever cost—and the Philippines beyond, that a Navy equal to any other seems justly and naturally called for. I would believe every mature utterance of my life on the subject and every considered thought if I did not believe in and urge a strong first line of defense. This is not because of fear of war with Japan, England or any other power. I do not believe such a war impends and it cannot come if we are armed and ready now and for many years to come.

"War with any power would be a dreadful calamity. War between the United States and England probably would be the greatest catastrophe that could overwhelm humanity. Between us we control the seas. If we fight, we try, of course, to drive the rival merchants off the ocean. Who then will carry the world's food? Aside from the disaster to our two nations the world literally would starve. Primarily, my duty will be to help keep the Navy and the Marine Corps not only ready to fight but fit to fight. They are always ready to fight to a finish. But they must be fit to fight as well, with the best material and trained to the minute."

It is noticeable that in this obviously carefully considered statement nowhere does Secretary Denby appear to take the view that the administrative end of the Navy Department needs reforming. The burden of the investigation of the Navy Department in its conduct of the Navy's part in the World War rested on the charges that the weakness of the department was in its administrative end rather than in the fleet and shore stations

connected with the operation and maintenance of the fleet as a fighting force. Secretary Denby's chief concern was with the size of the Navy, the policy of the nation as to the use of the Navy, and with keeping the Navy and Marine Corps "not only ready to fight but fit to fight." Theoretically all navies are fit to fight, but actually there is no nation that ever had its navy fit to fight at the outbreak of hostilities and there is no nation in the world that could afford the enormous cost of such a state of preparedness. What Secretary Denby has to face is to keep the Naval Establishment up to the highest possible mark of effectiveness with the money appropriated by Congress. And if the present condition of material costs that is—a very heavy responsibility. His known ability as a lawyer and as the financial head of two large automobile companies ought to fit him to discover very quickly what faults there are in the administration end of his department and to correct them, if they exist.

The case of Secretary Weeks as the head of the War Department reverses the anomaly of a soldier running the Navy as existed in General Knox's day. Now we have a War Secretary who was educated at the U.S. Naval Academy; served two years in the Navy as a midshipman, and later for eight years as the commanding officer of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. In view of the fact that the Secretary of War in our Government is a civilian official the more important background for Mr. Weeks's hoped-for successful career is his experience in Congress. This, together with his clear thinking and correct judgments on military matters, which are an outstanding part of his record as Congressman and Senator, gives promise of his ability to make an efficient Secretary of War. There is, and long has been, a considerable body of Service opinion that the War and Navy Departments could be better conducted by men of military training than by civilians. In Secretaries Weeks and Denby the Services have two men who have this training and therefore that opinion is to have a better test than it ever had before. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL presents its compliments to Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby and wishes them the greatest success in the hard tasks before them. For the temper and the circumstances of our country and the world at large to-day are such as make the burdens of these two men heavier than those of any of their predecessors in these two offices.

ARMY-NAVY JOINT BOMBING TEST.

Destruction of Ex-German Warships Part of Plan.

Joint aerial bombing experiments by the Army and Navy air forces and the allocation of a warship to the Army for separate experiments to develop tactics for off-shore aerial attacks by land airplanes have been recommended by the Joint Army and Navy Board and were approved by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Feb. 28. The radio-controlled battleship Iowa and ex-German warships allocated to the United States will be used as targets for the joint experiments, and a later type of obsolete battleship, probably the U.S.S. Kentucky, will be turned over to the Army Air Service for such tests as it is desired to make. The Joint Army and Navy Board, that had been requested by Secretary Daniels to make investigation relative to air bombing to be made jointly by the Army and Navy, submitted recommendations on Feb. 28, which were approved by the Secretary.

The report, which is signed by Admiral R. E. Coontz, senior member, states that after careful consideration and study of the bombing experiments already directed by the Navy Department, and consultation with the acting Chief of the Army Air Service and the Director of Naval Aviation, the board has reached the following conclusions:

That the bombing experiments to be conducted are designed to determine: (1) The ability of aircraft to locate vessels operating in the coastal zone and to concentrate on such vessels sufficient bombing airplanes to make an effective attack; (2) the probability of hitting with bombs from airplanes a vessel underway and capable of maneuvering, but incapable of anti-aircraft defense; (3) the damage to vessels of comparatively recent design which will result from hits with bombs of various types and weights. The vessels to be attacked by bombing are of the battleship, light cruiser, destroyer and submarine types.

That these experiments carried out at sea in deep water will demonstrate the effect of an airplane bombardment of naval craft more effectively than experiments conducted with the vessels at anchor in shallow water. They do not contemplate experiments in the use of machine guns against personnel in exposed positions nor the effect of gas, incendiary and smoke bombs.

That the tactics to be used in attacking naval vessels by aircraft are not well developed.

The Joint Board therefore recommends that the Navy Department invite the War Department to authorize the Army Air Service to participate in the experiments to be carried out by units of the Naval Air Service under direction of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, with the understanding that instructions issued shall not be construed to prevent the Army Air units from making at least two hits with the largest type of bombs that may be available.

That the Navy Department turn over to the War Department an obsolete battleship fitted with at least one cage mast, to be utilized for developing the tactics of aircraft in attacking naval vessels, experimenting with gas, incendiary and smoke bombs, and for the development of any type of bombs to be used against naval vessels. The rules and conditions to be prescribed by the War Department, but no report of conclusions as to the probable damage to personnel or equipment or probable or actual damage to the water-tight integrity of the target vessel or vessels in general shall be made except by a board in which the Navy shall have representation. In case such a report is required by the War Department, the Navy Department to be requested to designate and order naval officers as its representatives. The War Department to invite the Navy Department to authorize the Naval Air Service to participate in these experiments.

That the results of these experiments and the conclusions drawn therefrom be held secret by the War and Navy Departments until passed upon by the Joint Board, and that all officers concerned in making these experiments be instructed accordingly.

Program of Air Attack on Navy Vessels.

Attached to this report of the board are two letters from the Secretary of the Navy to the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, the first giving an outline of experiments to be conducted by that officer to

determine the present value of aircraft operating from shore bases against naval vessels unattended by aircraft; the second being concerned with the "destruction of enemy shipping in custody of the U.S. Navy." The program laid down in the first letter is to be carried out "as soon as practicable after June 1 and shall be completed before July 15." The experiments shall be conducted in three phases:

The location by aircraft of naval vessels operating in a zone off the coast, and after the location of such vessels the concentration of sufficient aircraft for effective bombing operations against such vessels. Actual bombing tests from the aircraft so concentrated, using dummy bombs of standard size, form and weight against the U.S.S. Iowa, steaming at her highest practicable speed and maneuvering under radio control. These tests are for the purpose of determining the accuracy with which bombs can be dropped over the sea. Actual tests with live bombs from aircraft against ex-German war vessels which are to be destroyed.

The exercise will be held in the open sea during daylight in good weather. The target will consist of coast battleship No. 4, ex-U.S.S. Iowa, under radio control. The method of attack to produce maximum number of hits will be determined by the commander-in-chief, but will simulate actual service conditions as nearly as possible. The minimum altitude will be 4,000 feet. The speed of aircraft throughout the attack will be the maximum attainable.

All aircraft will be fully equipped for service conditions, including radio equipment, machine guns and ammunition and the personnel to operate them. Dummy bombs will be assigned by the Bureau of Ordnance for each type of plane. The total number of bombs dropped will depend on the carrying capacity of the aircraft and the number of aircraft available.

At the zero hour the coast battleship No. 4 will be at a point within a zone between fifty and one hundred miles off the coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henlopen, and from that time until the attack is delivered will steam at a maximum practicable speed and on any course in the general direction of the shore. Doctrine to avoid bombs should govern its maneuvers as nearly as possible, after planes are sighted. The position of the Iowa will be unknown to the bombing squadron. At the zero hour the bombing squadron and such other planes as are necessary for reconnoitering purposes will be at the shore base in all respects ready to proceed to the attack, which will be delivered in the shortest possible time after the zero hour. The commander-in-chief will issue necessary detailed instructions and will appoint a board of observers.

Destruction of Ex-German Ships.

The program for the destruction of the ex-German warships includes the final sinking of four submarines, three destroyers, the light cruiser Frankfurt and the battleship Ostfriesland during the period between May 1 and Aug. 9. According to the outlined plan one of the submarines is to be sunk by bombs dropped from aircraft, if practicable, the remaining three to be sunk by gunfire from destroyers, depth charges to be used for the sinking of these craft if neither of the above mentioned agencies destroy them. The same plan is to be followed out regarding the ex-German destroyers, but if any of them remain afloat after such attacks, then an equal number of battleships shall attack them with secondary battery gunfire, depth charges to be used again if these attacks fail to sink the destroyers. The Frankfurt is to be attacked twice by seaplanes, then by a division of destroyers if still afloat, depth charges being used to sink her if the air and destroyer attacks fail. The same plan is to be carried out against the Ostfriesland, with the exception that destroyer attack is to be omitted and an attack made by one 14-inch gun battleship, depth charges to be used as a last resort in sinking the ship. Provision is made for making an accurate record of all these experiments.

The ex-German vessels are now located as follows: Ostfriesland and Frankfurt at New York, three destroyers at Norfolk, the U-117 and U-140 and UB-148 at Philadelphia, and the U-111 at Portsmouth, N.H. The department is contemplating the movement of these vessels as may be necessary upon receipt of information as to where the exercises are to be held.

JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1920.

A new and greatly enlarged edition of Jane's Fighting Ships of the World, 1920, which, among other valuable data, contains a complete photographic record of the British and foreign navies, including war construction, has recently been issued by Sampson Low, Marston and Company, Ltd., London, England. The book represents the highest standard of excellence and accuracy and marks the twenty-third year of its publication. Practically the whole book is corrected and illustrated from information officially furnished by foreign ministries of marine and defense. Where such revisions have not been communicated, all details have been brought up to date by the latest editions of official year books or information collected by "Fighting Ships" correspondents. Photographs of British and United States warships are up to the minute in almost all cases. The book lists and describes about 6,000 to 7,000 warships.

A great deal of new textual information, illustrations and silhouettes have been added. There are five or six hundred views added or renewed, and the most up-to-date illustrations of warship types that could be obtained from all quarters of the world are given. The silhouettes of the United States warships include a considerable number of new and official drawings while the ship pages comprise plans of all the most modern types now under construction. New photographs added include aircraft and detailed views. New and exclusive information will be found describing the plans for projected expansions of the Imperial Japanese navy. The views of the Japanese submarines are unique, and constitute the first collection of such photographs ever published. The volume consists of 379 pages of reading matter and illustrations. There are tables and notes giving official particulars of the partition of the ex-German, Austrian and Turkish warships among the Allied navies. The Austrian navy by this partition has been almost completely extinguished.

In the present edition the matter of torpedo craft plans has been thoroughly investigated and diagrams have been added of all the modern types of destroyers and torpedoboats, wherever it has been possible. Official plans are also published of the new United States super-dreadnaughts and battle cruisers recently begun. Charts are given of Bremerton, San Diego, San Pedro, etc., on the U.S. Pacific coast, where great new fleet bases are projected. Among other important information there is a list of unfinished German super-dread-

noughts, battle cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo craft, etc., being converted into merchantile ships which might well be available for rapid reconversion into warships in the event of war.

ORGANIZED RESERVES REGULATIONS.

War Department's Policies Issued in S.R. No. 46.

Under date of Feb. 16 the War Department has issued Special Regulations No. 46 containing the general policies and regulations for the Organized Reserves of the Army of the United States, "governing the organization, administration, training and mobilization of the Organized Reserves under the National Defense act as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920." The document is the official realization of the plan for the Organized Reserves as a component of the Army of the United States which was described in detail by Major Gen. William G. Haan, War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, at the convention of the Officers of the World War at Detroit, which plan was given in full in our issue of Sept. 11, 1920, page 30. Special Regulations No. 46 is divided into three parts. Part I gives the general policies in paragraphs 1 to 11; Part II the regulations, these in turn being divided into four sections (paragraphs 12 to 43) describing "Composition and Organization," "Administration," "Training" and "Mobilization." Part III contains two appendices, the first quoting extracts from the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, and other applicable acts, the second appendix being devoted to "Notes on Organization Methods."

The study of organization methods contained in Appendix II contains matter not touched on by General Haan in the speech referred to. It illustrates the methods that may be followed in the organization of the Organized Reserves, the solutions of the successive problems presented being typical only. This illustration uses a division, the 79th, to be formed in the 3d Corps Area of men from eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland with headquarters at Philadelphia. The corps area commander submits to the board of the state of Pennsylvania (provided for in Sec. 3a of the act of June 4, 1920) the question of localizing and designating the units of the 79th Division, advising them of the names and numbers available for their use. This board localizes and designates the units of the 79th Division, locating the 316th Infantry in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The study then shows in detail how a Regular Army colonel with the assistance of eleven Regular Army officers and twelve enlisted men would go to Philadelphia, establish headquarters there, and proceed to organize the 79th Division. The organization of the 316th Infantry is then traced as a typical program, the work being done by members of the Officers' Reserve Corps selected for that purpose by the Regular Army colonel and his staff, the enlisted men being found among former soldiers who served with the Reserve Corps officers in the World War. Their training is a matter of agreement between officers and men previously agreed upon, this being preliminary to the annual field training. As to the organization of auxiliary arms the commander of the division "is confronted with a somewhat different problem," the study says, "as for instance the Artillery, yet he succeeds in placing the divisional artillery in fairly compact and regular districts. . . . He frequently finds places for technical units, such as Medical and Signal services, in connection with hospitals and colleges located within the divisional area." It will be noted that the success of this plan depends on the number of former enlisted men who will agree to serve in the Organized Reserves as members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and who will volunteer for this peace-time training. The present plan includes such an enlisted strength as is necessary to provide the essential numbers and grades of non-commissioned officers and specialists.

THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOL.

The General Administrative School at Philadelphia is the only one of its kind in the United States. It is organized for the purpose of giving enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps special training in Q.M. Corps activities; embracing a basic course in Army Regulations, Field Service Regulations, transportation, finance, procurement by requisition and purchase, property accounting, warehousing, inspection and salvage. The faculty of the school consists of the commandant, Col. J. B. Houston, who is also the depot quartermaster at Philadelphia; assistant commandant, Lieut. Harry Kirsner; and a staff of five instructors, each a non-commissioned officer of wide experience and special knowledge of his subject. The school occupies an entire floor of one of the modern buildings at the Schuylkill Arsenal at 26th street and Gray's Ferry Road. The living quarters of the students is a large building close to the school room, equipped with every modern convenience.

The class is made up of enlisted men of all grades, representing every corps area in the United States. They are men picked for their ability to learn and must show special adaptability. The course of training is unusually interesting and practical. By demonstrations through frequent visits to the different warehouses of the General Supply Depot at Philadelphia, standard methods of warehousing, receiving, storing, shipping and handling of Army supplies are taught. In the instruction in manufacturing and inspection, large textile factories in Philadelphia and its vicinity are visited, and the various operations of transforming the raw material to the finished product are explained by an expert in each department. These tours of inspection are supplemented with lectures by government inspectors, each an expert in his line.

At the last graduating exercises held at the school on Dec. 18, 1920, the following enlisted men were graduated: Honor Graduates—Walter E. Cross, Hugo Evers, Edward A. Bonner, Joseph Guertin, Robert C. Calhoun, Joe V. Pratzsch. Distinguished Graduates—Frank L. Carter, Joseph P. Engelhard, Lee R. Mims, Ross B. Chestney, Harry H. Watson, Paul Haller, Daniel McBride, Joseph M. Stewart, John Drew, Carl W. Smith, Felix E. Kavanagh, Glenn K. Utter, Joseph Ihle. Graduates—Frank Schmidt, Malcolm Kirkpatrick, Robert C. Collins, Harry Ain, Herman Logan, Thomas F. McGlone, Benjamin F. Tellejohn, Wilhelm Berg, Maynard D. Rankin, William Falck, David J. Ketchum, Prentiss A. Dawson, William F. McCain, Martin F. Conroy, Homer E. Giddings, Albert Schur, Nicholas Petellini, Hershal G. Beau, Joseph Stasiowski, Fred Connaughton and Pomeroy Edwards.

Among those attending the graduating exercises were:

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Krauthoff, Col. J. B. Houston, commandant, Lieut. Col. John A. Wagner, Majors T. N. Gemberling and R. C. Brady and Lieut. H. Kirsner, assistant commandant. General Krauthoff addressed the graduates and presented the certificates of proficiency. Colonel Houston expressed his appreciation for the conduct and general bearing of the graduates while attending the school.

COST OF ARMY "OVERHEAD" DISCUSSED.

Senators Charge Army Fails to Co-operate in Reduction.

At the recent hearings on the Army Appropriation bill when the appropriations for the Quartermaster Corps were under consideration, Senator Lenroot said he had seen a newspaper report which alleged that the War Department had some 96,000 civilian employees. Chairman Wadsworth showed irritation at this alleged condition of affairs by declaring: "There are more civilian employees than there are troops. That is just my opinion, and I do not think I am far wrong." Further on he said: "We all realize that the Quartermaster Corps has got to carry a proportionately heavier burden than it had before we went into the war; but it does present a terrific problem. The thing that discourages me and the other members of the committee is these enormous expenditures for civilian employees, which is really a tremendous burden on the soldier end of the game. The people say, 'Look how much our Army is costing.' All right; then we will cut down the number of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery and troops and save money. But the trouble is we are not saving any money by cutting down the number of troops, or you are saving very little of it; the overhead still goes on, and it is the overhead that is costing so much."

Mr. Wadsworth Calls Army Overhead "Terrific."

During the hearing at which Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Chief of Finance, gave testimony Mr. Wadsworth also said on this subject:

"I have no criticisms of General Lord, for I know he merely acts as a bookkeeper for the War Department, and responds to directions, but there has been a disposition on the part of some of the people of the War Department in authority to hold on to a great many of these war-time installations and they are carrying an enormous expense which can't be permitted indefinitely. The only way of limiting them in the past has been to compel their abandonment by Congress cutting the appropriations so low as to make it impossible. I am speaking frankly in this matter, but this overhead of the Army is something terrific. It gives the people the impression that the soldiers themselves are costing an extremely great amount of money when as a matter of fact it is not the soldiers themselves." He explained that as a result of the expenditures people demanded that the personnel of the Army be reduced, and he warned that if expenditures are not reduced there is liable to be such a demand that the Army be reduced that finally the strength of the Army will be wholly inadequate for the needs of the national defense.

The discussion of Army "overhead" apparently failed to take into consideration the fact that the great number of civilian employees is retained in connection with the care of the millions of dollars worth of war material which it has been impossible to dispose of economically since the end of hostilities twenty-five months ago, a condition which can hardly be fairly charged to the cost of upkeep of the present Army. The following colloquy also took place during the hearings:

Upkeep of Cantonments.

Senator Frelinghuysen: "What I am interested in is this: What is the Army doing and what is the staff doing towards retrenchment in the matter of these cantonments?"

Chairman Wadsworth: "I can answer that question by referring to the estimate that was sent in by the Secretary of War. In that estimate is included requests for the erection of permanent barracks at something like nine or ten of these present cantonments. A million dollars for regimental barracks is asked for in eight or nine instances, indicating very clearly that it is the policy of this War Department to keep these cantonments where they are and year by year transform them into permanent barracks at the cantonments. The \$1,000,000 asked for in each case for regimental barracks is only a beginning. It would cost \$300,000,000 before you got through with it, changing these cantonments over into permanent barracks. Then you would have this overhead running on all the time. Another thing, you would have a much better morale among the enlisted men if you had them close to civilian population and avoid a lot of cost."

Senator Frelinghuysen instanced Camp Dix as carrying an overhead for 37,000 troops, when there are less than one-quarter that number now in the camp. He added: "Now, why can't the War Department simply concentrate and bring these divisions to full war strength at those places, such as we have now, and then make the necessary repairs without rebuilding them. If these cantonments are good enough to house 8,000 troops now, why aren't they good enough to house a full division?" Chairman Wadsworth replied: "I can answer that question I think also by saying that the War Department organized too many divisions." Senator Fletcher asked: "You would not want to concentrate the whole Army in one or two camps, would you?" Chairman Wadsworth replied in the negative, and Senator Frelinghuysen added:

"What we are trying to do is to fix a policy. Otherwise you are going to see a time when the temper of Congress is such that it will make further reduction in the Army; then you will have to reorganize again and retrench. Now, if the staff does not co-operate with Congress in an effort to create a policy which will put the cost of the Army at a minimum, why there will be further confusion, reorganization and retrenchment."

It simply discourages the life out of a man who is anxious to see the Army efficient and well organized; but here we are faced with appropriations for millions of dollars that are absolutely useless. We find here requests from those departments to increase appropriations because of insufficient amount of money for them to carry on the activities that they are charged with by the higher command. There is something wrong with the system, that is all, and with the policy." And Senator Sutherland observed: "We will have to discuss that matter with the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff."

The sentiment of the committee appeared to be that troops should be concentrated adjacent to centers of population so that camps and posts could be supplied from municipal facilities and also that the troops might have the pleasure of city amusements. The committee is unquestionably opposed to building permanent bar-

sacks in each of the corps areas. The views of the Senators were expressed by Chairman Wadsworth, who said: "Take Camp Meade, which is approximately midway between Baltimore and Washington; it is not near enough to either city for the men to get any amusement to speak of out of either city, and as a result we built a Liberty theater at Camp Meade and gave the men moving pictures, and we gave them vocational training. If Camp Meade were closer to Baltimore, for instance, they could carry on that same vocational training, possibly in the industrial activities of the city itself. As it is to-day, we built the machine shop at Camp Meade, and hired civilian instructors, and spent a lot of money in transportation, and the men at the camp can not get in or out of town for less than a dollar."

Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, stated that he thought Congress would eventually come to see that it will be economical to house troops in permanent divisional quarters, and nearer the large cities. The testimony which precipitated this discussion was that for the current fiscal year \$3,000,000 had been expended in seven months for civilian employees, and that the House had fixed the appropriation for 1922 at \$1,750,000.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., is consulting engineer of the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which recently made public a summary and extracts from its comprehensive report and recommendations for the development of New York harbor. The problem, as the report notes, affects some eight million persons who live within twenty-five miles of the Statue of Liberty and is of vital importance also to the nation as a whole. The members of the commission are William R. Wilcox, chairman; J. Spencer Smith, vice-chairman; Eugenius H. Outerbridge, Murray Hubert, DeWitt Van Buskirk and Frank R. Ford.

One of the subjects discussed is protection of New York harbor and adjacent localities in case of war. This is, the commission states, essentially a military problem, which does not lie within its province but devolves upon the Federal Government. The summary notes, however, that new methods of attack developed during the World War must be met by adequate defense which was not contemplated when the existing protection of the port was devised. The commission believes that in the area embraced suitable and available sites can be found for all the elements that may be considered essential to defense, such as seacoast and land batteries, navy yard, submarine bases, aviation fields and anti-aircraft batteries. The belt-line railroad system recommended by the commission as one element of port development might prove of tremendous value in case of war. It would make possible quick shifts of troops and supplies from one part of the port district to another if the port was under attack, while in the unhappy event of a successful attack from the sea and hostile occupancy of the waterfront, the outer belt line would be sufficiently removed from the enemy to constitute a valuable medium for the concentration of forces resisting further invasion.

Inadequacy of present port facilities was shown when our troops went overseas and supplies were rushed to the port in such quantities as to produce congestion which not only delayed the transports but resulted in their carrying partial loads. This condition was due primarily to a lack of proper organization of the port and a lack of co-ordination of existing facilities, which as the commission remarks existed at all of the ports of the Atlantic coast, but was especially noticeable at the port of New York because of the vast amount of supplies there concentrated. The commission at the time recognized the necessity for unifying the various parts and elements of the port, and succeeded in having created the War Board for the Port of New York from which in conjunction with the Railroad Administration grew an organization and control of the harbor which eliminated confusion and congestion so that ultimately New York handled more than its share of the overseas transports, both troop and freight. This experiment illustrated that the port cannot function properly in time of war until adequate port authority is established. The commission emphasizes the necessity for such authority and for the adoption of a compact between the States of New York and New Jersey which will make possible its creation. This will both meet the commercial needs in times of peace and assist the Federal authorities in giving proper protection in times of war.

LAUNCH OF SUBMARINE S-48.

The U.S. submarine S-48, launched on Feb. 26 at the works of the Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn., is the first of the ten vessels of the S-42 to S-51 group to be launched and is about seventy-five per cent completed. The S-48 and her class embody the latest features and improvements known to submarine construction. The displacement is about 900 tons and the vessels are 240 feet in length, overall; breadth 21 feet 6 inches; draft about 13 feet 6 inches in normal surface condition.

The vessel is of the double hull type for about one-half the length amidships, the forward and after portions of the hull being of the single hull type. The hull must withstand with safety a submergence test to 200 feet. Particular attention also has been given to providing ample strength to insure against rupture from explosion of depth charges. Strong bulkheads divide internal spaces into six watertight compartments so proportioned that the vessel will still float if any one compartment is damaged and flooded.

The vessels are propelled on the surface by two Diesel engines, each driving a screw propeller, rated at 950 B.H.P. each. Submerged, the vessel is driven by two electric motors taking their power from a lead-acid storage battery. These motors also act as electric generators for charging the storage battery being driven by the Diesel engines when operating on the surface or when at rest with propeller shafts uncoupled. The fuel oil system is of the "floating" type, oil used being automatically replaced by salt water.

The armament consists of four 21-inch torpedo tubes in the bow and one in the stern. A 4-inch 50 caliber gun is installed on the deck forward of the conning tower. Ammunition is served by means of an inclined ammunition hoist with spring actuated cover. Three periscopes are installed, one of which has its eye-piece in the conning tower, but arranged with a platform and trunk to permit the operator to ride up or down with the periscope and take observations at any height. The eye-

pieces of the other two are in the control room. The variable ballast tanks are of sufficient capacity to provide for adjustment of weight under all probable conditions. The flooding and venting arrangements are ample and are designed to permit the vessel to be submerged in approximately one minute. The S-48 is equipped with radio apparatus both for surface and submerged work and with submarine coils for receiving radio messages submerged. Submarine oscillator signaling sets are also provided.

Particular attention has been given to providing comfortable quarters for the crew and the inner surfaces of the hull in way of the living spaces have been sheathed with cork. Careful consideration has also been given to insure habitability. Stowage for a fourteen-foot boat is provided in the superstructure.

INFORMATION AS TO NEW STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An Army officer who is ordered to a camp or station often has no idea of what he can expect there, or what he should or should not bring. The following points are those which I can think of offhand:

Are there any quarters at the camp? What kind? How large? Any room for servants? Are servants to be had? What pay do they receive? How much work will they do?

What amusements are there? What is the nearest town? What transportation is available? Is an automobile necessary to get anywhere? Are there any schools available for children? Quality—nearness to camp?

Should furniture be brought or left in storage? If necessary to rent apartments or houses, what are the prevailing prices and what do you get?

What is the attitude of the natives? Friendly, hostile or robbers?

It would be a great help, especially concerning the new camps, etc., formed during the war, could such information be assembled. There are other questions, no doubt, that should be covered.

MAJOR. C.A.C.

THE REGULAR ARMY'S OBJECTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that there are symptoms of a recovery from the idea that selection for the General Staff is the only important thing in the Army, it might be opportune to ask: what is the objective of the Regular Army? The question whether the Army is to have 175,000 men or 150,000, let me confess, seems trivial to me. I can not see that either number would play any considerable part in providing adequate national defense. It looks to me as if it would require not less than a million trained men for that.

The mission of the Regular Army is to provide for adequate national defense. Therefore its objective is to provide at least 1,000,000 well trained men. If such is the objective not reaching it is failure. Reaching the objective requires in this case trainers who in training will also fit themselves to handle these men in battle. The mission of the General Staff requires them to arrange, plan, provide, and order this. It is especially incumbent upon the General Staff to prepare for war in time of peace. This is not an individual proposition.

The first and essential step is to arrange for the trained men. The General Staff must base all of its plans on the men. Trainers who can teach are the base for figuring trained men. The course to be taught is vital, any mistake in its composition will be reflected in the whole body. Accepting the above we can get definite: The problem which confronts the General Staff is: How many trained men are being turned out per year by means of the Regular Army? A short time ago the Army was to stand or fall by selection. As a determining thing in selection it would be getting somewhere if selection depended completely on ability to train men. If you can train them right you can handle them right.

Assume that an army of 175,000 men trains and turns back to civil life 50,000 men per year. Now, if you triple the training capacity of your instructors and have an Army of 150,000 you could reasonably expect to turn out 100,000 per year. In the first case you could get your million trained men in twenty years and in the second case you could get them in ten years. Suppose eight years was allowed for the present course at West Point? Would it pay?

It is rather curious that the General Staff has not foreseen that the country, individually and collectively, is fed up on spending money on the Army and Navy. They are posted as to the percentage part of the Army and Navy appropriations to the total of the Federal appropriations, and they are also better informed than ever before that war is national. That means that they do not regard the Regular Army as an army, and they see the whole population as a direct party to the war. To put it short we are approaching the time when we will study and practice economy in war. The General Staff is the authorized brains of the Army; preparedness is the objective and it permits of no subjective solution. The General Staff is responsible and accountable for preparedness. It is told what must be done with the means available and it is left to determine how the thing shall be done. History has many examples of successful solutions of this problem and still more unsuccessful attempts of solutions.

MORAINES.

RETIRED PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two opinions of the J.A.G. are quoted on page 684 of your issue of Feb. 19, to the effect that "a retired Philippine Scout officer is not a retired officer of the Regular Army." I am sure that it would interest some of your readers to read the following opinions from the same source, viz:

(a) Held that the Philippine Scouts are a part of the Regular Army of the United States (C. 19272, March 14, 1906).

(b) Held that the Philippine Scouts, being part of the Regular Army of the U.S., are not other forces within the meaning of the 77th Article of War (C. 19272, March 14, 1906, and 26772, March 2, 1911).

(c) Held that an officer of the Philippine Scouts is an officer of the Regular Army in the sense of the regula-

tion and is not eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps (6-250, J.A.G. Jan. 19, 1917).

JOSEPH RUSSELL, Capt., Phil. Scouts, Retired.

WAR SERVICE MEDALS AND RIBBONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the letter signed "A. E. F." on war service ribbons in your issue of Feb. 19, without entering into a discussion as to the merits of establishing another American medal for the World War, it is well to point out some errors in statement. "A. E. F." states that the Victory ribbon "was awarded to every person who was at any time in one of the Allied armies during the war, whether at home or abroad." He has apparently assumed that the American rule has been followed by the other allied countries; it has not. Each country makes its own eligibility rules, the only universal requirement being that the Victory medal and ribbon can be awarded only to bona fide members of the military service. He says that all countries except our own have awarded a suitable ribbon and medal for service in the theater of operations and gives a list of these "additional" ribbons. This is not a fact. According to the latest information received in Washington only three of the eight countries he mentions have adopted the Victory Medal, viz. Great Britain, France and Belgium; the others have only their own campaign medals, although some of them are considering adopting the Victory Medal in addition. Italy, however, has definitely decided not to take the Victory Medal. From this it will be seen that instead of all the Allied countries except the United States having two medals, only four of them have (Serbia has two, neither being the Victory).

We have a total of fourteen Army battle clasps, five service clasps and sixteen Navy clasps, a long list in comparison with the British, when we remember that our active fighting was limited to one year, while Britain was heavily engaged for over four years in many theaters of war. Every man who took part in any engagement, however small, gets at least one battle clasp, that for "Defensive Sector" which entitles him to a bronze star on the ribbon.

The two medals for the Mexican difficulty and the two for the Spanish War correspond to the Victory Medal with and without clasps, because they are not given to the same individual; one person cannot have both Mexican or both Spanish any more than he can have one Victory Medal with and one without a clasp.

W. S. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article entitled "War Service Ribbons" and signed "A. E. F." which appeared in your issue of Feb. 19 has attracted the very favorable notice of Service men of my acquaintance. It was read aloud in a large group of American Legion men in the post which I have the honor to command and everybody present expressed strong approval. From a continued and varied association with ex-Service men since I came home in 1919 I do not think it is too strongly stated to say that there is a widespread feeling among men who served on the other side that the Government has been niggardly in its awards to them. That is the reason why many have not applied for the Victory Medal. They feel that they are entitled to a characteristically designed U.S. Army medal of the kind issued for other wars and to some very bloodless "armies of occupation."

The Victory Medal is quite an international affair. But even in connection with the Victory Medal itself there is a point which I have not seen mentioned that is in the mind of many a Service man. This has to do with the clasps. I have heard many say they thought that the clasp for service in France ought to be issued to every soldier who served there. The custom of only giving this to those who did not get into an offensive, or into a defensive sector, has caused much disappointment. The War Department coldly argues that presence in an offensive implies being in France, etc., which is true enough, but takes little consideration of human sentiment and the point of view of the average man. Many a man who went over felt that he was fighting for France, for a good friend in trouble, so to speak. In retrospect the word "France" has something of glamor, of ideal, to him. The first American National Guard soldier killed in France was a boy of French extraction. He was from Lawrence, Mass., but his people had come from France. He met his death from a shell shortly after the 26th Division went into a quiet sector for the first time for training. His medal, obtained by his family, has only the defensive sector clasp. They happen to be people who would think more of the word "France" on the clasp than the words "Defensive Sector."

Then the man who got to the front and served in only one offensive because of being wounded and "shot out of it" gets but one clasp on his ribbon. Ten feet away you cannot read what is on the clasp and this man feels that his ribbon and medal are practically the same as that of the man who did not have to face the terrors and discomforts of the front. The issuance of the clasp "France" to every soldier who served there would certainly do no harm, would satisfy many, and would set at rest the feeling of injustice in many hearts as to the way in which the clasps were awarded.

POST COMMANDER, A. L.

LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE K-5.

The British submarine K-5 which was lost during maneuvers off Lands End, England, on Jan. 20 with six officers and fifty-one men on board, went down in 500 feet of water, and little hope is entertained of raising her. Unless she is recovered the exact cause of her failure to rise to the surface after submerging cannot be determined. Rear Admiral S. S. Hall, British navy, retired, who was in charge of the submarine service during the war, expresses the opinion in the London Times that the loss of the vessel was due to some delay in checking the downward momentum gained by the vessel being over-trimmed in diving, either by admitting compressed air too slowly into too many tanks at one time, or tanks only partially full, or to a sea connection being closed prematurely. The K-5 was completed in 1918 and was a double hulled boat designed by the Admiralty for service with the Grand Fleet. She had a length of 337 feet overall, with a beam of twenty-six and one-half feet and carried one 4-inch gun, one 3-inch gun, a depth charge thrower, and eight 18-inch torpedo tubes. When first completed she and other vessels of her type had flush deck bows, but these craft showing a tendency to trim by the head and "dive on their own," the bow was

raised. The design of K-5 and her sister boats is regarded as of a highly experimental type, but it is credited with turning out remarkably well. Her maximum speed on the surface was twenty-four knots; submerged speed 9.5 knots.

SENATE ACTS ON ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Officers in Field Grades Confirmed.

The Senate in open executive session on March 2 confirmed the officers nominated for promotion in the field grades in the Army. The list of confirmations does not, however, include a small list of field officers noted below.

The long delay in the confirmations had been fraught with apprehension and there was a visible feeling of relief among officers when the news of the Senate action became known. The objection of Senator McKellar to the arrangement of the captains and lieutenants among themselves, which is interpreted in an article on "Promotion by Seniority in Grade," page 733, was effective in preventing the confirmation on March 2 of the officers in the grades of captain and below. It was stated at the time that there was still believed to be a bare possibility that these officers might be confirmed before the close of the session, but that should confirmation be defeated the list would be resubmitted to the Senate at the extra session which was to begin on March 4. The opinion was that these officers would suffer loss of pay during the period elapsing until they are confirmed, but that they would be paid for the grade to which nominated.

In reply to Senator McKellar's objection to extending confirmation below the field grades, Senator Wadsworth stated that the law relating to the single list for promotion was "as plain as the English language can make it, and these promotions have been made in strict compliance with the law. The Committee on Military Affairs, with the single exception of the Senator from Tennessee, reached that conclusion at its last regular meeting." Senator Wadsworth said he disagreed with Senator McKellar, adding: "I think the law is right and works out the greatest measure of justice. His (Mr. McKellar's) objection, however, to captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants as affected in this list for promotion is controlling for the time being. It is true that they may not be promoted, and that captains may be promoted to majors, majors to lieutenant colonels, and lieutenant colonels to colonels, and no harm done to those particular (the junior) grades."

Senator McKellar had no objection to this plan, which was followed, and also agreed to the confirmation of promotions in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps, and of chaplains.

Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The Senate on March 2 confirmed the nomination of Major Gen. Frank McIntyre as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

General Officer Nominations That Failed.

Senator Robinson made another effort in the Senate on Feb. 25 to get action on consideration of the confirmation of appointments of general officers in the Army by proposing that the Senate "proceed to the consideration of executive business." The effort was without avail, for the Senate rejected the motion by a vote of 36 to 34. This represented the final effort in the 66th Congress to have the thirty-five general officers confirmed.

The major generals whose nominations were not considered by the Senate and who consequently failed of confirmation and who revert to the rank of brigadier general are: James W. McAndrew, John L. Hines, Henry T. Allen, David C. Shanks, Adelbert Cronkhite, Omar Bundy, William F. Wright, George W. Read, Charles T. Menoher, William G. Haan and Charles H. Muir.

For the same reason the following brigadier generals revert to the grade of colonel: George B. Duncan, Jesse McI. Carter, William Lassiter, William R. Smith, Robert L. Howe, Grote Hutchison, Ernest Hinds, Dwight E. Aultman, Fox Conner, Johnson Hagood, Hanson E. Ely, Walter H. Gordon, Mark L. Hersey, Ulysses G. McAlexander, Fred W. Sladen, Harry H. Bandholz, Dennis E. Nolan, William D. Connor, Robert C. Davis, Malia Craig, Henry D. Todd, Jr., William H. Johnston and Albert J. Bowley. Reverting to lieutenant colonel are Hugh A. Drum and George V. H. Moseley.

Field Officers After July 16 Not Confirmed.

The Senate did not confirm the nominations of any field officers whose promotion dates were July 16, 1921—the date the first general officer was nominated—or later. These officers not confirmed include the colonels nominated to fill prospective vacancies following appointments of general officers; as the general officer nominations failed there were no such vacancies. All other promotions in field grades consequent upon these nominations to colonels after July 16 likewise failed of confirmation. We give below the names of the colonels demoted as the result of the Senate's inaction:

Wheeler, Mark, Inf.
Arrowsmith, G. D., Inf.
Carpenter, Edward, C.A.
Leonard, I. W., Inf.
Shaffer, P. M., Inf.
Curris, L. A., Inf.
Wallach, R. R., Cav.
Jordan, W. H., Jr., Inf.
Williams, George, Cav.
Carr, L. J., S.C.
Gibson, E. B., Inf.
Bonycastle, H. C., Q.M.C.
Croft, Edward, Inf.
Huguen, A. H., Inf.
Sheldon, Raymond, Inf.
Tayor, J. D., Inf.
Hab'stad, Frank, Inf.
Knight, H. E., Inf.
Hoover, Woodson, Inf.
Harris, A. J., Inf.
Macnab, A. J., Inf.
Merriam, Henry M., C.A.
Spaulding, Oliver L., Jr., F.A.

Black, Hanson B., S.C.
Lanza, Conrad H., F.A.
Haught, Charles S., Cav.
Forsyth, W. D., Cav.
Lee, Fitzhugh, Cav.
Parrott, R. B., Inf.
Wilbur, H. P., C.A.
Ford, Stanley H., Inf.
Brumbilla, Robert M., Inf.
Martindale, E. B., C.A.
Straat, John N., Inf.
Tanner, E. W., Inf.
Wagner, H. S., Inf.
Knabenshue, F. G., Inf.
Powers, T. J., Inf.
Wallace, C. S., S.C.
Scott, W. S., Q.M.C.
Rolle, R. H., Q.M.C.
Carr, Irving J., S.C.
Ford, Stanley H., Inf.
Spaulding, Oliver L., Jr., F.A.
Garrard, L. F., Jr., Q.M.C.
Love, J. M., Jr., Inf.

Failure to Confirm Captains and Lieutenants.

Regret that the full list of nominations for promotion was not confirmed was very generally expressed both by Army officers and members of the Senate committee, the latter indicating that there is little support of the amendment of Sec. 24a of the Army Reorganization act regarding the third step in the formation of the original promotion list, proposed by Senator McKellar. Loss of morale among the captains and lieutenants would certainly result from the proposed change in the law, it was declared, for these junior officers would unquestionably take the attitude that the senior officers of the Army had only been concerned in taking care of themselves, whereas the opposite is the fact. The lack of confirmation

would have a tendency to create very general discontent and would add weight to the claims of the emergency officers appointed as captains and lieutenants in the Regular Army that under the law as it stands they have not been treated justly. On every side in Army circles in Washington the confusion and ill-feeling which are bound to result from the withholding of confirmation of the captains and lieutenants was sincerely regretted. After many years the Army has secured the single list with promotion by seniority in the Army instead of in the arm of service. It was feared that onslaughts on the law and proposed amendments would destroy this great benefit to the officers of the Service and have a tendency toward a reversion to the inequalities of the past, if not to out and out promotion by selection.

The Confirmations.

The list of confirmations is so large that it is not possible to print it in full in this issue. In general the confirmations in field grades include practically all in the lists published in our issues of July 24, 1920; Aug. 28, p. 1587; Sept. 18, p. 61; Oct. 16, p. 177; Oct. 23, p. 206; Oct. 30, p. 234; Nov. 6, p. 266; Nov. 13, p. 298; Dec. 11, p. 48; except those whose dates of rank are July 16, 1920, or later. The promotions confirmed as they appear in the Congressional Record include the following in the long lists referred to:

Cols. W. A. Phillips to C. A. Martin; Lieut. Cols. J. L. Gilbreth to R. B. Ellis; Majors J. S. Chambers to E. J. Small. Also:

J.A.G. Dept.: Cols. H. A. White, B. A. Read, B. Winship, J. J. Mayes, E. A. Kreger; Lieut. Cols. G. N. Kimball, K. Rucker, A. W. Brown, W. Howell, W. Taylor, D. P. Quinlan.

Q.M. Corps: Col. A. W. Yates.

Cavalry: Cols. E. Lindsley, W. J. Glasgow, F. S. Armstrong, J. O'Shea; Lieut. Cols. E. L. King, S. F. Dallam, W. Kelly, Jr., H. C. Whitehead, W. D. Chitty, A. E. Kennington, E. P. Orton, F. H. Pope, G. E. Mitchell; Majors D. H. Biddle, W. F. H. Godson, G. W. Winterburn, L. Foerster, L. W. Cass, W. P. Moffet, A. F. Commissary, W. A. Cornell, J. E. Shelley, E. Calvert, B. Palmer, J. E. Fechet, P. W. Corbusier, F. M. Jones.

Field Artillery: Majors S. Miles, C. Parker, C. C. Reynolds.

Coast Artillery Corps: Cols. J. Wheeler, Jr., R. E. Callan, E. Landen, C. H. McNeil, J. P. Tracy, P. M. Kessler, J. Haggard, F. K. Ferguson; Lieut. Cols. A. S. Morgan, C. H. Hilton, W. F. Stewart, Jr., J. B. Douglass, H. T. Patten; Majors C. E. N. Howard, C. M. Seaman, H. J. B. McElgin, A. L. Fuller, H. R. Casey, W. K. Moore, D. Y. Beckham.

Infantry: Cols. J. McA. Palmer, J. K. Miller, W. Newman, H. L. Threlkeld; Lieut. Cols. T. McA. Anderson, Jr., C. D. DuV. Roberts, C. H. Miller, H. B. Fiske, J. H. Hughes, G. W. Helms, R. E. Longan, W. M. Fassett, H. Dorey; Majors B. P. Johnson, C. R. W. Morrison, W. L. Reed, I. F. Fravel, N. M. Green, J. A. Moss, P. Coldwell.

Medical Corps: Majors W. D. Petit, J. D. Mingos; Capts. G. Newlove to L. K. Patterson.

Dental Corps: Capts. E. M. Kennedy to T. H. Veale.

Veterinary Corps: Cols. G. E. Griffin to W. V. Lusk; Lieut. Cols. R. W. Agnew to C. Nockolds; Majors R. J. Stancil to R. C. Musser; Capts. R. C. Musser to J. N. Hornbaker; 1st Lieuts. S. R. Ingram to A. D. Martin.

Signal Corps: Col. G. O. Squier.

Chaplains: Rank of lieutenant colonel, C. C. Bateyman to B. W. Perry; major, J. L. Griffis to H. S. Smith; captain, A. D. Sutherland to C. L. Miller.

The confirmations include a large number of transfers without change of grade; also appointments of Lieut. Cols. D. W. Hand, O. P. Townshend, Major W. M. Inglis, Capt. J. H. Burns, 1st Lieuts. L. F. Cianchini and V. E. Dornenech, 2d Lieuts. T. S. Bosch, J. L. Oliver, Ed Andrews and C. L. Rogers. Reappointments: Major Gen. F. McIntyre, Chief of Insular Affairs; Lieut. Col. C. A. Seone, Major J. A. Mack, Capts. C. A. Bader, J. W. Bunce, F. O. McFarland, 1st Lieuts. R. B. Hood, F. G. Dumont, H. B. Wilcox, P. E. Tripp, E. R. Adlington.

THE SERVICE SECRETARIES.

GREETING THE NEW, FAREWELL TO THE OLD.

Reception for New Secretary of War.

Arranged by direction of the Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Peyton C. March, a reception to the new Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, is scheduled for March 5 at 10 a.m., in the office of the Secretary in the State, War and Navy building, Washington. The retiring secretary, Newton D. Baker, is to receive with Mr. Weeks. The introductions are to be made by the chiefs or acting chiefs of branches and services, and the Army officers on duty in Washington and near the Capital are asked to meet their new chief. The formal transfer of authority from Mr. Baker to Mr. Weeks is to follow the reception.

New Secretary of Navy in Action.

Edwin Denby, of Michigan, the new Secretary of the Navy, took up "active service" on March 2 when he met the retiring Secretary, Josephus Daniels, at the State, War and Navy building. They were in conference relative to the transfer of official duties for more than an hour, when they posed for photographers and met representatives of the press. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was expected to be present, but could not come to Washington until March 3. On questions of naval policy, the expansion of the Navy Air Service, and the distribution of the Fleet Mr. Denby declined to commit himself because he had not had sufficient time to acquaint himself with these matters. He spoke of his having served in an enlisted status and expressed his purpose of having the affairs of the enlisted men close to his heart. The formal transfer of authority to the new Secretary is scheduled to take place on March 5 at 3 p.m. in the Secretary's office in the new Navy building, when the chiefs of bureaus, assistant chiefs and ranking officers on duty in the Navy Department will be introduced to their new chief. In the interim Mr. Denby proposed to confer with Secretary Daniels on departmental matters.

Luncheon Given for Secretary Baker.

Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant General of the Army, gave a large luncheon in honor of Secretary of War Baker at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 2, at which farewells felicitations from the bureau and division chiefs of The Adjutant General's office were tendered the retiring Secretary. Covers were laid for thirty, and among the guests were Gen. John J. Pershing, Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Majors J. G. Quekemeyer and G. C. Marshall, Jr., Assistant Sec-

retary of War Williams, Senator Harris, of Georgia, and Prof. J. C. Harris, of Georgia, brothers of The Adjutant General, members of the Georgia delegation in Congress, and the military attaches of Great Britain, France, Japan, Belgium and Italy. Speeches were made by Generals Pershing, March and Harris, and Secretary Baker's response was in a reminiscent vein reviewing some of his experiences in the War Department. General Harris proposed a toast to the Secretary, observing: "I had thought of adding to the toast the hope that our guest of honor would soon return to Washington and take up his residence very near the War Department—to be exact, just east of the State, War and Navy building; but my courage failed me when I looked toward that senatorial brother of mine and remembered the recent lecture he gave his colleagues for attempting to inject politics into Army matters." In presenting General Pershing the wisdom of the Secretary in making selections was referred to, General Harris adding: "However, the Secretary seems to be naturally gifted in the matter of choosing, for I am willing to concede that he also displayed rare judgment in his selection of the present incumbent of the office of The Adjutant General of the Army. How thoroughly the Secretary of War supported the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, can best be related by the commander himself. I heard General Pershing two days ago tell Secretary Baker to his face what he thought of him. General Pershing is a brave man as well as a great leader, and I know he is not afraid to tell him again"; which the General did. General Harris said of General March: "This officer himself has had to shoulder the greatest burden that has ever fallen upon a confidential adviser to the Secretary of War. History will tell how well he did his part, and when the people of this great country reflect upon his work in the spring, summer and fall of 1918, their representatives in Congress will, I am convinced, reward him with the promotion he so richly deserves." Speaking of Secretary Baker's relations to the commissioned personnel General Harris emphasized the past and present procedure in the appointment of officers to the Army, his comparisons being based on the methods in vogue in the Spanish-American War.

Navy Department Farewell to Secretary.

Assisted by the Chief of Naval Operations and chiefs of bureaus, Secretary Daniels said farewell to all commissioned and enlisted personnel and the civilian assistants in the Navy Department on the afternoon of March 3. The Secretary was in jovial mood and had a pleasant word for every person as he shook his hand and said good-by. The long line formed in the corridor outside the Secretary's office in the new Navy building and the last handshake was given shortly before five o'clock. Mr. Daniels paid his farewell visit to the Marine Corps Institute, at Marine Barracks, earlier on the same afternoon. He was introduced to the officers and student personnel by Lieut. Col. William C. Harlie, director of the institute, there was mass singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the Secretary spoke in appreciation of the Marine Corps and its service in the World War.

Secretary Daniels's Farewell to Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, with his usual thoughtfulness for all personnel in the Service, transmitted a farewell message to all ships and stations the morning of March 4. The message sends greetings to all in the Service, adding: "It has been an honor and a privilege to be associated with the personnel of our Navy in the days of its greatest expansion and its large contribution in the World War. The glory that came to the Navy in those crucial years can never be dimmed. In private station my deep interest in all that will add to naval efficiency will not be less than during the period I have directed its policies and its operations in peace and in war. My warm appreciation for the co-operation and team work which alone have made possible the achievements of the Navy. For eight years I have been your commander. All my life I will be your shipmate."

Farewell Luncheon to Secretary Daniels.

Members of the Secretary's advisory council, which is composed of bureau chiefs, and members of the General Board tendered a farewell luncheon to Secretary Daniels at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 3. Brief addresses were made by Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., Assistant Secretary Woodbury and Mr. Daniels. The navy yard orchestra furnished music. Among others present were Rear Admirals G. R. Clark, J.A.G.; Thomas Washington, Navigation; C. E. Parks, Yards and Docks; C. B. McVay, Jr., Ordnance; David W. Taylor, Construction and Repair; R. S. Griffin, Engineering; C. J. Peoples, Acting Supplies and Accounts; E. R. Stitt, Medicine and Surgery; Andrew T. Long, Naval Intelligence; R. H. Jackson, Newton A. McCully, W. L. Rodgers and Henry T. Mayo; and Major Gen. Comdt. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C. The address of Admiral Badger was regarded as particularly apt by those who attended the luncheon and expressed the sentiments of the admirals who had been for years in close association with the Secretary.

Wardroom Club Meets in Washington.

The Wardroom Club of Boston, composed of officers and former officers of the permanent Navy and the Naval Reserve Force, held a meeting at Café St. Mark's, Washington, D.C., March 2, when the guests of honor were Perpetual President John W. Weeks, the new Secretary of War; Edwin Denby, the new Secretary of the Navy; Harry M. Daugherty, the new Attorney General; Admiral R. E. Coontz, Chief of Naval Operations; Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Col. Robert M. Thompson. Addresses were made by Messrs. Weeks, Denby, Daugherty, General Coe, Representative Lufkin of the House Committee on Naval Affairs and Col. Thompson. Exploits of the Spanish-American War, participation in which is a requisite to membership in the club, were recalled and retold in the light of modern war-making. Secretary of War Weeks presided as toastmaster.

MAJOR DALY SUGGESTS FOOTBALL COACHES' CONFERENCE

Major Charles D. Daly, U.S. Field Art., head coach of the U.S. Military Academy football team, has set his heart on having a conference of coaches to discuss proposed changes in the playing code before the annual meeting of the Football Rules Committee, probably on March 11, says the New York World. To that end he is inviting the various coaches to meet at the Hotel Astor in New York city on March 7. Several telegrams were received by men interested in football asking them to attend. Major Daly believes such a conference is important for the purpose of showing the general trend, and thinks that the conclusion reached will be valuable to the members of the Rules Committee.

RETIREMENTS.

First Lieuts. William B. Smith, Inf., William P. Medlar, Cav., and John J. Vandenburgh, Coast Art., U.S.A., were retired from active service Feb. 10, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. Captain Smith was born in New Jersey Sept. 6, 1891, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the Engineers in 1914. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 33d Infantry, in 1917. Captain Medlar was born in Nebraska July 8, 1892, and entered the Regular Army Aug. 9, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry. Captain Vandenburgh was born in Illinois March 20, 1893, and first entered the Regular Army Oct. 25, 1917, as a second lieutenant of Coast Artillery. He had previously served as a lieutenant in the O.R.C.

First Lieut. Harold M. Jones, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 23, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. Captain Jones, who during the World War served with the A.E.F., was born in Iowa Dec. 19, 1893, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 26, 1917, as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He had previously served as a second lieutenant in the O.R.C.

First Lieut. John S. M. Cromelin, Field Art., U.S.A., was retired from active service Feb. 23, 1921, with rank of captain to date from July 1, 1920, for physical disability incident to the service. Captain Cromelin, who during the World War served with the A.E.F., was born in Iowa Dec. 19, 1893, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 26, 1917, as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He had previously served as a second lieutenant in the O.R.C. and was last on duty at Camp Travis, Texas.

In announcing the retirement from active service on Feb. 21, 1921, of Master Sergt. John Deavy, Det. Q.M. Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., after over thirty years of continuous service, Col. J. B. Mitchell, commanding the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Fort Monroe, in G.O. 3 says: "Master Sergeant Deavy has served twenty-seven years as a non-commissioned officer, seventeen years of which he was a first sergeant, and his character on all his discharges was 'Excellent.' He participated in the following battles, Spanish-American War: Battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898; advance upon Santiago de Cuba, July 2 and 3, 1898; bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, July 10, 1898; in campaign of Moron, P.L., June 2 to 8, 1899; skirmishes in front of San Toban and Maracuina, P.L., June 3, 1899. Master Sergeant Deavy's service has been honorable and faithful and his example is worthy of emulation by all soldiers of this command. The good wishes of all the officers and enlisted men of these defenses will follow Master Sergeant Deavy in his well earned retirement." He first enlisted in the U.S.M.C., June 9, 1881, and his first enlistment in the Army was June 16, 1896, in Co. B, 4th Infantry. His first enlistment in the Artillery was July 27, 1899.

First Sergt. Blake Smith, D.E.M.L., who was placed upon the retired list on Feb. 14, 1921, at Claremont, Calif., was ordered to active duty at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., on the following day and has been on duty with the R.O.T.C. at that institution since April, 1919. Of his thirty years' service nearly twenty-two years was "straight" service and slightly more than eight years was credited as "double time." His foreign service included four tours in the Philippines and one tour in the Hawaiian Islands. Sergeant Smith first enlisted in 1899 in the 6th Artillery. His subsequent service was in the 1st Co., C.A.C.; Co. K, 4th Infantry; Co. B, 2d Infantry; Co. M, 13th Infantry; Co. B, 32d Infantry, and the Detached Enlisted Men's List.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas McGregor, U.S.A., retired, whose death at his home at Benicia, Calif., Feb. 4, 1921, in his eighty-fourth year, was noted in our issue of Feb. 12, page 662, was the husband of the late Dennis M. S. McGregor; father of Mrs. R. W. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, U.S.A., of Los Angeles, Calif.; R. R. McGregor, of Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Agnes L. Shillock and Mrs. Jean Kullman, of San Francisco, Calif.; Frank A. E. McGregor, of Benicia, Calif., and of the late Gregor McGregor. Grandfather of Lieut. Thomas McGregor, 2d, Field Art., U.S.A.; George Shillock, Helen McG. Kullman, Richard W. Johnson and Inez and Jane McGregor. Interment was at the Presidio National Cemetery with full military honors, beside his wife and two sons.

Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.Y.N.G., died of pneumonia in St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, March 3, 1921. He had been a patient in the hospital since Feb. 21. We reserve a fuller notice for another week.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Frank H. Norton, a former commander of the 23d Inf., N.Y.N.G., died Feb. 20, 1921, at his home, 262 Decatur street, Brooklyn, following an illness of seven weeks of pleurisy. General Norton was born in New York, April 6, 1867, and first joined the 23d as a private in September, 1885, and rose in successive grades to the colonelcy in 1909. He received the brevet of brigadier general Nov. 3, 1911, for long and faithful service. General Norton was in command of the 23d when it went to the Mexican border in 1916, and was also in command when it was mustered as the 106th Infantry, U.S.A., in 1917, and went with the command to Spartanburg, S.C. When the regiment was about to sail for Europe he was relieved on the ground of physical disability. For several years General Norton had been a deputy collector of taxes in Brooklyn. Services were held at the Central Congregational Church on Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, Feb. 22, the officers of the active regiment and veterans of the regiment being among those attending.

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Freeman, N.J.N.G., retired, and a former colonel of the 1st Infantry, died Feb. 22, 1921, at his home in South Orange, N.J., of heart disease. He was born in New York in 1843 and served in the Civil War as a commissary of the 3d Division of the 4th Army Corps. From 1866 until 1887 he was a member of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.N.G.

Col. Oliver Edwards, Gen. Staff (Inf.), U.S.A., died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., Feb. 25, 1921, from pneumonia, following an illness of ten days. He was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 2, 1871, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, when he was assigned to the 11th Infantry. He subsequently served as an officer of the 6th, 28th, 23d and 5th regiments of Infantry and with the General Staff. During the Philippine Insurrection he served with his regiment in the Philippines and was engineer officer and A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.V. During the World

War he held the temporary rank of brigadier general and was awarded the D.S.M. Colonel Edwards was a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line and was a graduate of the Army Staff College. He is survived by his widow, one son, Oliver Edwards, Jr., and one daughter, Peggy, 2021 N street, N.W., Washington. Funeral services were held from St. John's Episcopal Church, Feb. 28, and interment was in a vault in Arlington Cemetery pending removal of the body to Chesterfield, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Torrance, Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Chattanooga, died Feb. 27, 1921, in a hospital at Gillingham, Kent, England, after several days' illness. He became ill aboard the Chattanooga and was removed to the hospital. The exact cause of his death had not been determined when his death was reported. He was born in New York, July 7, 1899, and entered the Navy April 22, 1915. He had performed close on three years of sea service and two years of shore duty.

Lieut. Nicholas H. Stavey, passed assistant paymaster, U.S.N., retired, died on Feb. 28, 1921, at Brooklyn, N.Y., at the naval hospital. He was born in New York, Dec. 23, 1844, and during the Civil War served in the Navy as a paymaster's clerk, pay clerk and chief pay clerk. He was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy Dec. 4, 1868, and was placed on the retired list Sept. 1, 1876, for disability incident to the service. For nineteen years he was chief accountant for Henry Steers, Inc., contractors, of 17 Battery place. He was ordered to active duty in March, 1918, and assigned to the pay corps at the naval training camp at Pelham.

Major Stuart W. Wise, formerly of the old Mass. V.M., who had an international reputation as a military rifleman, died at Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1921. He held many records, including one for 103 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards. In the Pan-American tourney at Buenos Aires in 1912 he scored 887 out of a possible 1,000, said to be world's record at the time.

Former Major Sidney Herkness, U.S.A., class of 1916, U.S.M.A., died at his home at Meadowbrook, Pa., on Feb. 19, 1921. He served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major in the Infantry, U.S.A., resigning from the Service Sept. 27, 1919. During the World War Major Herkness served on the staff of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., at Camp Meade, Md., and in France as major commanding a machine gun battalion of the 6th Division. After the armistice he served in Germany in the Army of Occupation and as a member of American Mission at Berlin. Since his resignation from the Army Major Herkness has engaged in business in Philadelphia. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris Herkness, of Meadowbrook, Pa. He is survived by his mother, a sister, and six brothers.

Lieut. Benjamin Chase Bampton, U.S.A., retired, a former engineer officer, who took part in several naval engagements in the Civil War under Admiral Farragut, died at his home, 313 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1921. He was born in New York, Aug. 19, 1836, and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer May 21, 1857, and rose to the rank of passed assistant engineer. He was retired for physical disability Sept. 6, 1873. After his retirement he became constructing engineer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., with which he remained for sixteen years. He was a member of Commonwealth Lodge 400, F. & A.M., the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association and the M.O.L.L.U.S.

Lieut. Joe R. Shiley, U.S.M.C., died at the naval hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., Feb. 16, 1921, as reported by the Navy Department on Feb. 18.

Lieut. Everett L. Kirkpatrick, Air Ser., U.S.A., who had been on duty at Chanute Field, Fla., and Pvt. Clyde W. Pratt, U.S.A., were instantly killed at the Air Service depot near Montgomery, Ala., March 1, 1921, when their machine crashed from a great height. The wreck caught fire and was destroyed. The bodies of both men were badly burned, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Lieutenant Kirkpatrick's home was at Miami, Fla., and that of Private Pratt at St. Andrews, Fla.

Lieut. Harold T. Stevens, U.S.N.R.F., and Machinist's Mate Eugene Lindsay, U.S.N., both attached to the naval air station at Rockaway Beach, N.Y., were instantly killed at that place on Feb. 26 when a seaplane in which they were flying crashed. Lieutenant Stevens was the pilot, Machinist's Mate Lindsay being a passenger. The machine was a MF-4417, equipped with a 100-XX motor. Lieutenant Stevens was married and lived with his wife at Rockaway Beach, while his parents lived at Mount Vernon, N.Y. His brother and sister were visiting his wife at the time of the accident. He was twenty-six years of age. He entered the Navy as a Reserve officer soon after war was declared and later was assigned to the aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Machinist's Mate Lindsay, whose home was at San Francisco, lived at the station. The funeral of both men took place at the station on Feb. 28, Rev. John J. Brady, U.S.N., of the New York Navy Yard, officiating. The body of Lieutenant Stevens was sent to Mount Vernon for burial, while that of Machinist's Mate Lindsay was removed to the naval hospital at the New York Navy Yard pending word from his parents at San Francisco as to its final disposal.

District Inspector Francis W. Craven, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and late lieutenant commander in the British navy, who was killed in ambush, reported to be by Sinn Feiners, at Ballinlough, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1921, had many admirers in the U.S. Navy and also in the U.S. Army, who sincerely regret the death of this brave officer. He was awarded the D.S.C. by the U.S. Government for saving the lives of 600 American soldiers aboard the U.S. transport Otranto, which foundered during a terrific storm off the Scottish coast in October, 1918, after a collision with another steamer in the thick mist. Commander Craven at that time was in command of the British destroyer Mounsey, and although his ship was also damaged by the heavy seas he answered the distress call of the Otranto. Despite the warnings of Captain Davidson of the transport not to come too close for fear of crushing the Mounsey, Commander Craven laid his ship alongside after five desperate attempts and enabled the men on the transport to jump aboard her or into the sea, when her crew picked them up, and saved all told 600 soldiers, after a miraculous run to port. An officer of the U.S. Navy writing as to the death of Commander Craven says: "He was one of the bravest and most modest seamen of all time. The cold-blooded nerve and wonderful seamanship of Commander Craven and his brave deed should endear the memory of this gallant officer to all Americans."

Mrs. Valeria Gray Treadwell, wife of Col. Harry Hayden Treadwell, N.Y.N.G., secretary of Tiffany & Co., died at her home, 132 West 183d street, New York city, Feb. 28, 1921.

William Shubrick Bradford, formerly first lieutenant,

17th U.S. Inf., died at Los Angeles, Calif., on Feb. 16, 1921. He was the son of the late Col. James H. Bradford, U.S.A., and brother of Col. James H. Bradford, Jr., 46th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. C. D. Roberts, wife of Colonel Roberts, U.S. Inf.

Mrs. W. G. Wedemeyer, widow of Major William G. Wedemeyer, U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John T. Griffith, in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 19, 1921. She was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842, and came to the United States in 1850. She had made her home in Los Angeles since 1891. Major Wedemeyer died in 1902.

Narcissa Watkins, the only child of the late Capt. B. H. Watkins and Mrs. Watkins, died on Dec. 6, 1920, at San Francisco, Calif., at the age of nine years, eleven months and fourteen days. She was a pupil of Miss Hamlin's School for Girls, San Francisco, at the time of her death. "Her schoolmates and friends deeply mourn her loss," writes a correspondent. "She was not only beautiful in face and form but most attractive in manner and possessed rare mental qualities, especially in artistic and music work. Her death was due to diphtheria. Her remains were laid in the grave with her father in the National Cemetery in the Presidio of San Francisco. Mrs. Watkins will make her home permanently at the Hotel Manz, Powell and O'Farrell streets, San Francisco."

Mrs. Frances Cowie, widow of Capt. George Cowie, U.S.N., and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Rahway, N.J., died in that city Feb. 27, 1921, at her home, 135 Elm avenue. Mrs. Cowie, who was known not only in Rahway but throughout Union county for her activity in all charitable movements, was in her seventy-fifth year. She is survived by her son, former Judge George H. Cowie, and three grandsons, George H. Cowie, Jr., Ira C. and Francis Cowie, all of Rahway. Mrs. Cowie's maiden name was Frances Morris. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Morris. Her ancestors have resided in Rahway for the past 300 years. Her husband, Capt. George Cowie, was retired from active service in 1900 and was killed by a train at the Rahway station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1902. Mrs. Cowie had traveled with him all over the world. Captain Cowie was a brother of Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N.

Joseph G. Easton, son of the late Major Gen. L. C. Easton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Easton, died Sept. 1, 1920, at his residence in Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Easton was a brother of Langdon C. Easton and Mrs. W. G. Young and Miss Abby Easton, all of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Hazel Haynes Merritt, wife of Capt. James A. Merritt, U.S.A., died at Boulder, Colo., on Feb. 16, 1921. Mrs. Merritt was the sister of Lieut. James R. Haynes, U.S.A.

Mr. Allison K. Hume, father of Capt. John V. D. Hume, U.S.A., and of Mrs. A. K. Hume, Jr., who served in the World War, died at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1921.

John E. Gilman, Past Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., died at his home in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1921. He was seventy-seven years old. He was elected commander-in-chief in 1910.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, former president of Colombia, and who for many years was a prominent officer in the army of that country, died at Bogota, Colombia, on Feb. 19, 1921, according to a press dispatch from that city. General Reyes resigned the presidency in 1909. His administration was marked by great firmness.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. Leigh Austin Fuller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruth Steele Reno were married at the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. P. Williamson, Fort Riley, Kas., on Feb. 19, 1921, in the presence of a few intimate friends, by Chaplain David R. Fleming. The bride was given in marriage by Col. G. H. Cameron. A delightful wedding breakfast was served after which the newly married couple left for Kansas City, en route to Fort Crockett, Texas, where Colonel Fuller is stationed. Among those present at the wedding were Col. and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Col. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Col. and Mesdames Richmond, Williard, Chaplain and Mrs. Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, mother and father of Colonel Williamson; Mrs. Herbert Webster, Lieutenant Tany and his mother; Lieutenant Norton, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Minnie Miller.

Announcements have been received from Major William Robert Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller of the marriage of their daughter, Virginia, to Major Arthur C. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., which was celebrated Feb. 19, 1921, at Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. G. B. Turner, U.S.N., attached to the naval air station at North Island, San Diego, Calif., and Miss Frances Lavonne Konold, daughter of Henry J. Konold, of Millbank, S.D., were married at the station named on Feb. 22, 1921, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Frank H. Lash, U.S.N. The bride was given away by Capt. J. H. Tomb, commanding officer at the station. She and the bridegroom first met while they were attending college at Oberlin, Ohio. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, following a short honeymoon trip, are making their home in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Andrews, of Flushing, L.I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Walden Andrews, to Lieut. (j.g.) H. R. Thurber, U.S.N. Lieutenant Thurber is from Washington State, and was graduated (1918) from Annapolis, where he was a classmate of Charles Lee Andrews, Jr. He served during the latter part of the war on board a destroyer in European waters. No date for the wedding has been set.

Mr. and Mrs. Steven B. Kinsar announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Wendell Brown McCoy, U.S.A., on Feb. 24, 1921, at Jackson, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. McCoy are at home in Arcadia, Fla.

Lieut. Frank Johnstone Cunningham, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Emma F. Fredericks, of West Orange, N.J., were married on Jan. 20, 1921, in West Orange, N.J.

Lieut. Harry L. Rogers, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Jessie Megath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Megath, of 1000 Park avenue, New York city, are to be married March 11, 1921. Lieutenant Rogers, who is now stationed at Fort Slocum, is the son of Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, U.S.A.

The announcement has been made of the marriage in Seattle, Wash., on Feb. 5, 1921, of Miss Martha Berghoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave A. Berghoff, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Eusign Leon J. Baker, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fonda Downing, announce the marriage of their daughter, Amelia Kendrick, to Lieut. Earle T. Loucks, Inf., U.S.A., on Feb. 19, 1921.

Louisville, Ky. Miss Downing who bostok during the war at the Y.W.C.A. hostess house at Camp Taylor, later at Payne Field, Miss., and Camp Funston. After the War Department took over the activities she was training hostess for the Central Department and supervisor of Woman's Relations for the 5th Corps Area until her recent resignation. Lieutenant Loucks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Irving Loucks, of Sanford, Fla., and a member of the 1912 class of Yale University. He served overseas with the 6th Infantry to which organization he is still assigned. Lieut. and Mrs. Loucks will be at home at Camp Meade after April 1.

Lieut. Col. Guy Cushman, Cav., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Miss Vivian J. Rose, an actress, who gave her address as 3625 Broadway, obtained a marriage license at the Municipal Building, New York city, March 3, 1921. Colonel Cushman, according to the application, was divorced in Texas.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Sharp, of Denver, Colo., announces the engagement of her daughter, Ellen Beverley, to Lieut. John Stevenson Mallory, 47th Inf., U.S.A., son of Col. J. S. Mallory, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mallory. No date has been set for the wedding.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Roderick Dew, widow of Captain Dew, U.S.A., is a patient at the Mercy Hospital, Laredo, Texas, where she is recovering from a recent severe illness.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, widow of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., has been visiting in New York as the guest of Miss Jean L. Collins, of 16 West 54th street.

Mrs. Butler and Miss Julia Butler, mother and sister of Capt. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., have an apartment at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fullam have taken an apartment at the Brighton, California street, Washington, for the month of March.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., read a paper on "Lincoln and His Times" before the M.O.L.L.U.S. at the New Willard in Washington on March 2.

Brig. Gen. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Langfitt are the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, at their home in Washington.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, wife of Brig. Gen. F. T. Hines, O.R.C., and her daughter, Miss Viera Hines, of Malba, Long Island, have left with a party of friends for California.

Mrs. Coles, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Comdr. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson at the Maison Dupont, corner of 19th and R streets, Washington.

Mrs. Logan Feland, wife of Brigadier General Feland, U.S.M.C., sang at the concert given at Continental Memorial Hall in Washington for Dobb's Ferry School on Feb. 28.

Mrs. Harry A. Smith, wife of Colonel Smith, U.S.A., acting commandant of the General Staff College, has been called from Washington to Atchison, Kas., by the death of her mother.

Capt. L. D. Clay, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Clay announce the birth of a son, Francis Butner, 2d, at Auburn, Ala., on Feb. 26, 1921. The baby is named for his uncle, the late Major F. B. Clay, U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, wife of Rear Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, on Feb. 28 in honor of Mrs. Gordon Woodward, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. John W. Thompson, of Washington, with her three children has left Washington for California; where she will visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph W. McDowell, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. McDowell.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.; Dr. Livingston Farand, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, and the marine band entertained the soldiers in the Red Cross House at the Walter Reed Hospital on the evening of Feb. 27.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Brigadier General Barnett, U.S.M.C., with her daughter, Miss Leila Gordon, has returned from a short visit to Europe to her home on Bancroft place, Washington. Miss Gordon has been studying music in Paris for some months past.

Capt. John W. Llufrio, 7th Inf., left Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 24, 1921, for San Francisco, Calif., where he is under orders to report to the commanding general, 9th Corps Area, for assignment to Q.M.C. duty. Mrs. Llufrio has gone on a visit to her home at 3427 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She will join Captain Llufrio at his new station shortly.

Comdr. P. W. Foote, U.S.N., and Mrs. Foote entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, Feb. 26, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, among the guests being Senator and Mrs. Overman, of North Carolina; Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. McVay, jr., and Comdr. and Mrs. C. M. Oman.

Mrs. Nunan, wife of Major Robert George Nunan, U.S.A., retired, who has been spending the winter at the Hotel Hargrave, New York, while Major Nunan is on duty with the recruiting service, left on Feb. 26 for New Orleans, La., and Houston, Texas, to be gone some time visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. Nunan will remain South until after the graduation of her daughter, Violet Cef-Nunan, who is a student of Dominican College, New Orleans.

Mrs. James D. Watson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, gave an elaborate bridge luncheon on Feb. 16, at her home at the Army barracks, Key West, Fla., in honor of Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Major General Murray, and Mrs. William E. Shedd, jr., wife of Major Shedd and daughter of Hon. G. Bowme Patterson, of Key West. Among those invited to meet the honored guest were Mrs. Julian L. Latimer, wife of the Commandant of the 7th Naval District, and her three daughters, Misses Mary, Laura and Bette Latimer. Mrs. Herman E. Weite, Mrs. Charles K. Farmer, Mrs. Stanislaus Gordon, Mrs. C. H. Breyer, Mrs. P. E. Garrison, Mrs. R. O. Crisp, Mrs. C. W. Brunson, Mrs. R. W. Swearingen, Mrs. William Hunt Harris, Miss Minnie Porter Harris, Mrs. C. B. Frase, Mrs. Joseph Y. Porter, sr., Mrs. W. W. Mountjoy, Miss Edna Patterson, Mrs. Donald Stewart, Mrs. J. M. Navarro and Mrs. Robert Clark. At the conclusion of the bridge games Mrs. Brunson and Mrs. Harris were found to be prize-winners and guest prizes were also awarded to Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Shedd. Mrs. Edward H. Taliaferro, assisted Mrs. Watson in entertaining and the affair was one of the most delightful parties of the season.

Lieut. Paul Steele, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Steele announced the birth of a son, Paul Steele, jr., at Camp Sherman, Ohio, on Feb. 17, 1921.

A son, William Joslyn Tuttle, was born to Lieut. William H. Tuttle, 3d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Tuttle at Camp Sherman, Ohio, on Jan. 16, 1921.

Lieut. Norman P. Groff, U.S.A., Mrs. Groff and son, Richard, and nurse sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 25 for their new station, Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T.

Major J. A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Connor are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, James Allan, born Jan. 31, 1921, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Capt. W. R. Sayles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sayles have rented the cottage of the Misses Marvin at 31 Old Beach road, Newport, until next December. Captain Sayles is attending the Naval War College.

Major Paul R. Manchester, U.S.A., underwent a serious operation at the City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., on Jan. 13. After five weeks he was able to be brought to his apartment in the Racine Hotel, where he is now convalescing.

Mrs. Burton Strait, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Strait, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Philadelphia from Winter Park, Fla., where she was called by the sudden illness and subsequent death of her mother, Mrs. George L. Dyer.

Major Mert E. Rawdon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rawdon entertained in honor of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the parents of Major Rawdon, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Rawdon, at their home, 3003 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.

Col. Charles W. Richardson, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., had the honorary degree of doctor of science conferred upon him by George Washington University at its centennial convocation on Feb. 22. Colonel Richardson resides at 1317 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Wilson B. Burtt, who was recently confirmed in that rank, is now on duty at headquarters, 1st Corps Area. He formerly held a commission in the Regular Army as major, and resigned about a year ago. Colonel Burtt is president of the Society of the 5th Corps, A.E.F.

Lieut. Col. Dennis H. Currie, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., returned to his apartment at 2800 Connecticut avenue, Washington, on Feb. 24, after being in Walter Reed General Hospital since Dec. 16. He is now convalescing from a serious surgical operation which he underwent while in the hospital.

John Morris Smealie, jr., son of Comdr. J. M. Smealie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smealie, was christened at the home of his parents, Monroe street, New Rochester, N.Y., on the afternoon of Feb. 22, 1921. The service was read by the Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, the child's grandfather, in the presence of the immediate families. The sponsors were Mr. J. Donald Smealie and Miss Mabel H. Clark.

Mrs. George Alpers was hostess at a luncheon at the Hotel Rafael on Feb. 22 for her daughter, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Vestal, of Seattle, Wash. The table was artistically decorated in fruit blossoms. Among the guests were Mesdames M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Johanna Welen-dorf, S. Pervis Vestal, Elizabeth Thieme, Misses Helen, Mary and Margaret O'Shaughnessy, Marie and Gertrude Huth.

Mr. Hugh H. McGee, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909, who resigned from the Service to accept a position with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York city, has recently been elected a vice-president of that corporation. He will be in charge of the new 57th street offices of the Bankers' Trust Company. Mr. McGee, whose service prior to the war was in the Cavalry, served overseas as a lieutenant colonel, General Staff, and as chief of staff of the 77th Division.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has been presented with a gift of several pieces of silver by the executive officers of the Navy Department auxiliary of the Red Cross, of which Mrs. Daniels is the president. Mrs. Coontz, wife of Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, made the presentation in the apartment of Mrs. Daniels's mother, Mrs. A. W. Bagley, in Washington, Feb. 25, in the presence of seventeen of the executive officers of the auxiliary. The silver, which is simple in design, is marked with Mrs. Daniels's initials and with the names of the donors.

Mrs. William Day, wife of Lieutenant Day, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, entertained a number of friends at her quarters, No. 41 Infantry Post, Feb. 23, and proved to be a delightful hostess. Progressive games were played until a late hour when a delicious salad and ice course served to the following guests: Major and Mrs. J. Pate, Capt. and Mesdames E. Eagan, J. Schmidt and D. O'Connell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hagen, Mrs. Kelly of San Francisco, Mrs. M. Trask, Miss Virginia Nichols, Miss B. Trask, Lieut. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. W. Trask. Mrs. Day was assisted by her daughter, Miss Dorothy. The receiving hall, library and dining room were decorated in laurel and sprays of the purple Judas tree in large brass jardineirs and tall vases. The tally cards of wisteria carried out the color scheme. In the library and dining room the midnight-morning hour was spent joyfully in dancing. Mrs. Pate carried the game honors for the ladies, while Mr. W. Trask took the gentleman's prize.

A unique example of parallel records of two officers of the U.S. Army—Col. Edmund Wittenmyer, chief of staff, 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif., and Col. William Weigel, chief of staff, 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y.—is given in a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner, which says: "This is the parallel records of Colonel Wittenmyer and Colonel Weigel. Call each other 'Witt' and 'Billy.' Were classmates thirty-eight years ago at West Point. Went into the Army together. Were together in the Philippine Insurrection. Led divisions side by side in France as brigadier generals. Did the same after both were made major generals. Both are commanders French Legion of Honor. Were both given American D.S.M. General Pershing wrote both letters of praise for World War service. In the Army they are both voted 'jolly good fellows.' They are both now chiefs of staff. Both are bachelors. In France as leader of the American 7th Division on the German front, Brig. Gen. 'Witt' found Brig. Gen. 'Billy' at his elbow leading the 28th Division. Then they were, both at the same time, summoned to Paris to be advanced to major generals by General Pershing, and ordered to take command of the 7th and the 88th Divisions. Again Major General 'Billy' and Major General 'Witt' were together. The 7th and 88th Divisions were holding contiguous sectors in front of the Germans. In all their battles that followed both divisions scored victories. In all their thirty-eight years of friendships, since West Point school days 'Billy' and 'Witt' have been parallel."

Col. W. H. Paine, U.S.A., and Mrs. Paine are residing at the Hotel Holland, Medford, Ore.

A son, George Andrew Tychsen, was born to Lieut. Andrew C. Tychsen, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Tychsen at Columbus, Ga., on Feb. 20, 1921.

A daughter, Jean McGregor Rawls, was born to the wife of Major W. O. Rawls, Finance Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., on Feb. 24, 1921.

Lieut. John Carroll Kennedy, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Keaneann announce the arrival of a son, Carroll Trowbridge, Feb. 23, 1921, at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles, wife of Major Coles, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is convalescing at her mother's home, Mrs. E. L. Cotherell, Indianapolis, Ind., after a severe fall at her quarters at Governors Island, N.Y.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte were the guests in whose honor Rear Admiral George F. Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow entertained at dinner at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 28.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were Mrs. W. Strother Smith, wife of Rear Admiral Smith, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Frank J. Griffin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Griffin; Majors and Mesdames W. R. Bell and E. F. Harding, U.S.A.

Mrs. Frank M. White and children have joined Major White, U.S.A., who is on duty with the judge advocate, Maritime Affairs, New York, and they have taken an apartment at 101 West 109th street. Mrs. White before her marriage was Miss Gertrude Raymond.

Mrs. John S. Loud and daughter, Mrs. F. F. Longley, with friends from the Pension Mathey, Route de Florissant, Geneva, Switzerland, are enjoying a sight-seeing trip in Italy. Lieut. Col. James M. Loud is on duty with the Ohio National Guard, as inspector-instructor, with station at Akron, Ohio.

Miss Margaret Baxter has returned to Philadelphia after delightful visits in Annapolis and Washington, D.C. She was the guest in Annapolis of her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. M. W. Hutchinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hutchinson, and also visited Miss Anna Louise Kittelle, daughter of Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., and other friends in Washington.

Capt. Alva H. Perkins, C.E., U.S.A., has been appointed regimental adjutant to the 12th Engineers, on duty at Camp Grant, Ill. He is a graduate of Harvard University and an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. For entering Mousson during an intense bombardment to inspect observation posts and encourage personnel he received the French Croix de Guerre.

The Salvo, organ of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh, stationed at Gibraltar, in its issue of Feb. 12 notes that Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, who started from Gibraltar for Madrid during the preceding week, after reaching Seville was compelled to return to Gibraltar because of a slight injury to one of his knees. He was incapacitated only a few days. Capt. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., commanding the Pittsburgh, and Lieut. W. N. Updegraff, U.S.N., who accompanied him from Gibraltar, proceeded to Madrid.

The Chemical Warfare Service Army Relief will give a tea dance on Saturday, April 16, in Washington, D.C., from four to seven, at the roof garden of the Washington Hotel. Among the patronesses are: Lady Geddes, Mesdames Collardet, Grouitch, Victor Kaufman, Burton French, Frank Mondell, Julius Kahn, Lansing Beach, Farnsworth, Snow, Willard Holbrook, Cole, Herbert M. Lord, Ireland, Walter Pepperman, Castle, A. L. Butler, Atlee Pomerene, Alice Page, William Atherton Dupuy, George Maynard Minor and William Haan. Mrs. Amos A. Fries, wife of General Fries, is president of the Chemical Warfare Service Army Relief, and has charge of all the arrangements, which insures its success.

Lieut. Col. William B. Baker, U.S.A., retired, has accepted the position of vice-president of the United States Food Products Corporation, a corporation capitalized at \$30,000,000. In severing his connection with the Todd Shipyards Corporation, of New York, where he has been located since he was placed on the retired list of the Army, Mr. William H. Todd, its president, tendered him a dinner at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Mr. Todd, after some complimentary remarks presented Colonel Baker with a magnificent chest of silver containing thirty dozen pieces, and a check for \$5,000. Colonel Baker's present address is 56 Pine street, New York, but after May 1 they will move into the new Canard building on Broadway, near Wall street. During the war Colonel Baker served with distinction as Director of Marine Operations for the port of New York. He and his family reside in Pelham, N.Y., and after June 1 will open their cottage at Point of Woods, Long Island.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, formerly chaplain, U.S.A., who during the World War was stationed at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will be pleasantly remembered by many officers of the Army and National Guard, and who for a number of years was chaplain of the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y.N.G., was entertained at dinner by the officers of the 13th in the armory in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Feb. 18, 1921. It was a memorable occasion, some 100 guests, including the officers and ladies, being present to pay their respects to Dr. Boynton, who has been retired from the 13th on account of reaching the age limit of sixty-four. Dr. Boynton has been the pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N.Y., one of the most influential and prominent in the borough, and is endeared to all who know him, as a patriotic citizen, and a sincere and sympathetic minister of the gospel. Col. Sydney Grant, who was toastmaster, in introducing Dr. Boynton referred to his services and his high attainments, saying that he was a rare inspiration to the regiment. He also expressed the sincere regret of the entire command at his loss, and then called upon Major Charles O. Schmidt, Coast Art., U.S.A., as the representative of the Army, to present to Dr. Boynton a gold service medal from the regiment as a token of esteem. Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G., spoke about the value of chaplains to the Service. Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry, of the 13th, gave some reminiscences of Dr. Boynton during the World War, and then Colonel Grant asked the Rev. Charles Roeder, the new chaplain of the 13th, to make a few remarks and he paid a high tribute to Dr. Boynton and then placed a handsome signet ring on the finger of the latter, as a gift from the 13th. Dr. Boynton, who is a brilliant speaker, made a most appropriate response, and the audience gave him a rousing applause at its conclusion. Near the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Boynton said: "I count it the crowning honor of my life to have been a soldier, a comrade and a chaplain in the service of my country, beneath the Stars and Stripes." The menu card was an elaborate one, and contained a splendid picture of Dr. Boynton.

A son was born at Annapolis, Md., on March 2, 1921, to Lieut. C. T. S. Gladden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gladden.

A son, Richard Lockwood Barleon, was born on Feb. 28, 1921, to the wife of Comdr. John S. Barleon, U.S.N.

A son, Edward Adams Tripp, was born to Lieut. Prince E. Tripp, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Tripp at Columbus, on Feb. 27, 1921.

A daughter, Frances Drennan, was born to Major and Mrs. Leonard H. Drennan, Air Ser., U.S.A., at Newton Centre, Mass., Feb. 21, 1921.

A son, Robert Piper Atkinson, was born on March 1, 1921, to Lieut. C. E. Atkinson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Atkinson, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Lieut. William V. Andrews, U.S. Air Service, who has been ill for several weeks, has returned to his apartment at the Farragut, Connecticut avenue, Washington.

A son, Edward Van Meeter Macatee, jr., was born to Lieut. E. V. Macatee, 4th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Macatee March 1, 1921, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Col. George Vidmer, U.S.A., office of the Chief of Cavalry, delivered an illustrated talk before the 306th Infantry at its annual meeting March 1 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York.

Lieut. Col. S. R. Glenves, U.S.A., office of the Chief of Cavalry, gave an illustrated talk at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, before an audience interested in the Cavalry branch of the Service.

Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., has been confined in his home in Washington since Feb. 25 on account of illness. He is reported as being improved, and his early recovery is expected.

Mrs. Austin Kautz, wife of Captain Kautz, U.S.N., has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. John Stopler, at their home on Hillyer place, Washington. Mrs. Kautz will sail early in March for Italy to be gone until July next.

Major Gen. Lansing H. Beach, Chief of Engineers; Col. Charles R. Reynolds, office of the Surgeon General of the Army, and Major W. R. Scott, office of the Chief of Infantry, have all been confined in their homes recently on account of a malady resembling influenza. None of the cases is serious.

Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will be among the speakers at the Anglers' dinner to be held in the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Tuesday night, March 8. The Major, who has fished all over the world, will speak on the diseases of game fish. The dinner is for all anglers, and ladies will be present.

Mrs. Edouard Victor Isaacs, wife of Lieutenant Isaacs, U.S.N., and little daughter, Cabell, are visiting Mrs. Isaacs' brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, jr., U.S.A., at their quarters in Baratarian Arsenal, N.J. Mrs. Isaacs after March 8 will be at home informally every Monday through the month of March.

Comdr. Percy W. Foote, U.S.N., and Mrs. Foote entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, near Washington, on Feb. 26 in honor of the former Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Among the guests were Senator and Mrs. Overman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. McVay and Comdr. C. M. Oman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Oman.

Mrs. Harry Stanard Beverley, of Richmond, Va., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. Grady B. Whitehead, U.S.N., on duty at Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Whitehead. Commander Whitehead and wife will leave April 18 for Nashville, Tenn., where Lieutenant Commander Whitehead will be officer in charge of the Navy recruiting office.

Among recent guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, were Major Gen. George O. Squier, Col. Charles Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. Col. Nelson Gopen, Major Mason M. Patrick, H. W. Stuckey, T. C. Cook and B. M. Bailey and Capt. Charles S. Coulter, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral George W. Kline, Comdr. Charles F. Russell and Mrs. Russell, Comdr. Byron McCandless, U.S.N.

Mrs. Edward Berg and Mrs. Earl Eikenberry, of the Army base, Norfolk, Va., entertained on Feb. 25 at an attractive bridge luncheon at the Country Club in honor of Mrs. Rosece B. Woodruff, who is visiting her parents, Col. Alonzo Gray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray, of the Army base. Auction bridge was played and there were four tables. Miss Jane Drew and Mrs. Walz won the prizes for the highest scores.

PLACE OF DISCHARGE OR RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In relation to the place of discharge of officers and the place where officers desire retirement to be effective when they are stationed outside the continental limits of the United States, the War Department has assumed in acting upon tenders of discharges, voluntary applications for retirement and the retirement of officers upon approval of examining boards and retiring boards, that the officer concerned desired his separation from the Service or his change of status to be effected upon his arrival in the United States unless a contrary desire was clearly shown. In forwarding tenders for retirement or discharge, the commanding generals of the Philippine, Hawaiian and Canal Zone Departments and the American Forces in Germany have been instructed to include in each case a statement as to where the officer concerned desired his resignation or his retirement effected. In forwarding proceedings of examining and retiring boards

in cases where the findings show that the officer will probably pass to the retired list and be discharged, the proceedings are to include a statement of the desire of the officer as to the place of effectiveness of his change of status.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Col. Louis R. Burgess, Coast Art., who has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to command the coast defenses of southern New York, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. John B. Murphy, office of the Chief of Coast Artillery, recently returned from an inspection of Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. units in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast. He stated that surprisingly good results are being obtained in the schools he inspected in R.O.T.C. work.

Lieut. Col. Ray J. Stanclift, U.S.A., and Major C. L. Scott, U.S.A., were among the directors of the American Remount Association who have been renominated for a three-year term, final action to be taken at the annual election of the association to be held at Washington on May 1.

Lieut. Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., formerly an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, who is the author of several works on military subjects, was one of the speakers at a luncheon given by the League of Free Nations Association at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, on Feb. 26, when the subject of the limitations of armaments was discussed. Colonel Andrews is quoted in the New York World as having said: "The late war proved that machines and the products of science can't win a war. War has become so comprehensive that no longer can it be fought by professional soldiers, but that nation will win which fits its manhood each to do his individual part, whether Congressman, mechanic or producer of economic necessities. To-day the people are still groggy from the recent fight. Shall we lunge drunkenly forward in another race for heavier armaments? That is the advice of neolithic statesmanship. It is incorrect to me when I hear men talk of the next war. It will be so hideous in its devastation it will not matter which side wins—both will be ruined."

Major William S. Fulton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been designated as captain of the Coast Artillery rifle team for the National Matches for 1921. He will be pleased to have members of the Coast Artillery Corps who are interested in rifle or pistol shooting communicate with him at Fort Strong, Mass.

Major James G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who is president of the Alaska Road Commission, with headquarters at Juneau, Alaska, was one of those who read important papers on the subject of good roads at the eleventh American Good Roads Congress which was held at Chicago, Feb. 8-12, under the auspices of the American Road Builders' Association.

Chaplain Oscar W. Reynolds, U.S.A., on duty at the Medical Field Officers' School, Carlisle, Pa., has issued a handy little pamphlet entitled "Every Man Ought to Know the Chaplain." He tells of the chaplain's readiness to help in the welfare of all men and invites them to confer with him at all times. He urges men to attend church services at the garrison, and states that he will not urge them to become a member of any particular church, but advises every man to attend and become a member of some church. The creed of the garrison church service, he says, is simple and in keeping with all religious creeds and faiths. Chaplain Reynolds served with two Regular Army divisions during the World War and was in France and Germany for fourteen months.

General Wood's Future Service.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on March 1 visited President-elect Harding at his home in Marion, Ohio, for the purpose, it is reported, of discussing with the incoming President the offer made to General Wood of the post of Governor-General of the Philippines. Press dispatches from Marion said that they considered the subject for several hours and also the new administration's proposed policies with regard to the islands. General Wood is quoted as having said, after the conference: "The President-elect and I had a very satisfactory talk, but whether I am to go to the Philippines is something for future determination." On his return to his post at Chicago, General Wood is quoted as having said further: "Anything said or done about the post of Governor-General of the Philippines must come from Marion." Concerning the offer of the past of provost of the University of Pennsylvania, which carries a salary of \$25,000 annually, and which it has been reported has been made to General Wood, the latter said on March 2: "There has been no formal offer." On the same day in press dispatches from Philadelphia, George Wharton Pepper, one of the trustees of the university, is quoted as having said: "Since the announcement of President-elect Harding that General Wood had withheld his decision on the Philippine proposition, pending consideration of the university position, very strong sentiment has grown among the trustees in favor of General Wood, and I personally think if Wood does not accept the Government's offer there will be a very real possibility of his election to the provostship." A meeting of the trustees is to be held on March 21. General

Wood on March 2, as head of a special committee of the Near East Relief, made a special appeal for a Lenten sacrifice for Armenian relief.

Q.M. Officers to do Troop Duty.

In order to carry out the provisions of the law which requires that all officers of the staff corps do at least one year's duty with troops out of five, the Quartermaster General has put into effect a schedule whereby at least one-fourth of the officers of the Quartermaster Corps on non-troop duty status are to be relieved and placed on troop duty status each year. This will result in giving all officers of the Q.M.C. experience of duty with troops, but the small number relieved at one time will not disrupt quartermaster activities. The schedule will go into effect July 1 and the first cadre of officers to be relieved, after completion of troop duty, will replace the next group to be detailed until all have had the required service with troops.

Promotion from Technical to Master Sergeants, Q.M.C.

Appointment of the following technical sergeants, Q.M.C., to grade of master sergeant, Q.M.C., to rank from Feb. 28, 1921, is announced: Owen Donnelly, 2d Corps Area; Jay C. Shugert, Phil. Dept.; Max Boernlein, 9th Corps Area; Vaughn Irwin, Panama Canal Dept.; Duckett F. Hopkins, 8th Corps Area; Maurice McManion, 7th Corps Area; Herman T. Gladwin, 9th Corps Area; John M. Dentler, U.S.D.B., Alcatraz; Willard A. Winn, 9th Corps Area; L. F. ping, 9th Corps Area; Arthur Brockman, 4th Corps Area, all Supply Service; Michael J. Maloney, Phil. Dep.; Jackson Middleton, Panama Canal Dept.; James F. Crossom, 5th Corps Area, all Construction Service.

(Continued on page 756.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Transport Buford Sails.

The transport Buford sailed from San Francisco Feb. 26, and among the military passengers were the following: Colonel Wallace, Inf.; Majors Hunter, M.C., Grant, 55th Inf.; Captains Stivers and Cornish, 27th Inf., Child, 34th Inf., Tupper, 52d Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Gebhardt, D.C., Hyde, C.E., Coe, 11th F.A., Blair, 24th Inf., Groff, 37th Inf., Duvendeck and Connett, Inf.; Chaplain Spaulding, and 2d Lieutenants Rogers, 8th F.A., Ennis, 2d Inf., Horne, 7th Inf.; Warrant Officers L'Heureux, Creagur and Williams.

Passengers on Army Transports.

Transportation has been authorized on U.S. Army transports to the following Army and Navy personnel and their families:

Pacific Sailings.

To Honolulu on U.S.A.T. Buford, Feb. 25, from San Francisco: Col. William Wallace, Inf.; Chaplain Edward L. Spaulding, U.S.A., wife and two children; Major Baxter R. Hunter, Marine Corps; Major Chapman, Grant, 55th Inf., and wife, with two children and mother; Captain S. R. Tupper, 52d Inf., wife and two children; F. M. Child, 24th Inf., and wife; Charles P. Stivers, 27th Inf., and mother; Lebbeus M. Cornish, 27th Inf., and wife; D. H. Huford, Inf., wife, two children and mother; First Lieut. Walter E. Duvendeck, Inf.; Norman P. Groff, 37th Inf., wife, child and nurse; J. Thad Johnson, Air Ser., Earl D. Gebhardt, U.S.A., and wife; Leo J. Connett, 24th Inf., wife and two children; Daniel A. Rupp, U.S.A.; N. M. Con, 11th F.A., wife and two daughters; F. C. Hyde, Engrs., wife and infant child; Ned Blair, 24th Inf., Second Lieut. Riley F. Ennis, 2d Inf., and wife; James C. Horne, 17th Inf., D. B. Rogers, 5th F.A.

To Manila on the U.S.A.T. Logan, from San Francisco, March 5: Col. E. Anderson, Cav., and wife; A. M. Hunter, C.A.C., and wife; Charles R. Noyes, Inf., Lieut. Col. Francis A. Pope, Engrs., and William K. Moore, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Chaplain Marie S. Caver, U.S.A., wife and niece; Majors P. H. Hicks, F.A., wife and sister, and Charles E. Ide, F.A., wife and two children; Capt. Horace H. Braun, Engrs., wife and two daughters; Edwin S. Elliott, Inf., wife and two daughters; Theodore A. Baumester, Inf., wife and two children; John T. Henderson, Inf.; A. E. Rinneisen, Jr., C.A.C., wife; Donald D. Demarest, Inf., wife and son; Frederick Black, F.A., and wife; Willard D. Murray, C.A.C., Frederic A. McCall, F.A., and wife; Second Lieut. James L. Bolt, Inf.; Landon J. Lockett, Inf. Following commissioned personnel of 43d and 62d Infantry and their families from Camp Lee, Va.: 43d Infantry Captains James E. Allison, wife, and Lorenzo D. May; First Lieut. George E. Cook and wife, William J. Davis, Edmund F. Hubbard and wife, Alan W. Jones and wife; William B. Keen, Jr., and mother, Mrs. Nettie M. Keen; and sister-in-law, Miss Kathleen Thompson; Cecil L. Rutledge and wife, Leslie E. Tool, and Claude P. White and wife. Second Lieut. Louis B. Knight and wife, James H. Mases and Charles A. Weicker, 62d Infantry; Col. C. H. Barth, Major Charles A. Stokes and wife; Capt. Earl Wettenberg, wife and daughter. First Lieut. G. S. McWhorter, John D. Forsythe, J. E. Whetstone and wife; G. W. Lockwood, wife and son; B. S. Wolfe, wife and daughter; James Neistadt and wife, and Walter A. Jackson. Following commissioned naval personnel and their families: Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Carmody, Lieut. J. H. Duncan, Millard F. Hudson (M.C.), and wife; Lawrence E. Kelly, wife and daughter; Ray L. Lewis (Ch.O.), wife and daughter; Richard Rowles, U.S.N.R.; and A. N. Anderson (T.B.), Lieut. Comdr. John R. Paterson and wife; Ensign C. M. Huntington.

To Guam on the U.S.A.T. Logan, from San Francisco, March 5: Lieut. C. W. Mangold, U.S.N.

To Manila from San Francisco on March 5—Mrs. J. O. Bowell and Louise Bowell, dependents of Comdr. C. S. McWhorter, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. R. Lannon, wife of Lieutenant Lannon, U.S.N.

To Honolulu on U.S. Army transport Sheridan from San

ROSTER OF MASTER SERGEANTS, ORD. DEPT.

April 2, 1902, for No. 1, to July 16, 1917, for No. 87, with Nos. 88 and 89 dating as technical sergeants from Oct. 12, 1917, and April 26, 1920, respectively. They are all master sergeants from July 1, 1920, in the order

given below, with the possible exception of those marked with a star, status yet to be determined. The arm given after name is that from which appointed in each case.

1. Clark, Harvey A., C.A.C.	24. White, Daniel (colored), Cav.	46. Westover, George A., Inf.	69. Jones, Edwin L., Inf.
2. Geyer, Fred., C.A.C.	25. Mattis, Newton, C.A.C.	47. Butler, Frank G., Inf.	70. Mandick, Fred., Inf.
3. Smigreck, William H., C.A.C.	26. Knutson, Ottmar, C.A.C.	48. Broadus, Lewis (colored), Inf.	71. Janchick, Michael, Inf.
4. Jenkins, Joseph, C.A.C.	27. Hutt, Thomas, C.A.C.	49. Baumer, Charles J., Cav.	72. Nichols, Reuben G., Inf.
5. Jones, Thomas W., Inf.	28. Hall, John H., F.A.	50. Clarke, Claude B., Cav.	73. Christensen, John, Ord.
6. Cronin, Patrick, C.A.C.	29. Beck, Victor G., Cav.	51. Keith, Casper, C.A.C.	74. Comstock, George F., Inf.
7. Peacock, Patrick, C.A.C.	30. Holt, John C., C.A.C.	52. McVicar, Lesly, C.A.C.	75. Wilbur, Albert C., O.A.C.
8. Park, Ishmael E., C.A.C.	31. Horn, William (colored), Inf.	53. Warwick, James, C.A.C.	76. Priddy, Ernest W., O.A.C.
9. Beasley, Warren C., C.A.C.	32. Brown, George W., C.A.C.	54. Cain, Bernard, Inf.	77. Weinberger, Charles F., Cav.
10. Chick, Leon H., C.A.C.	33. Landers, James A., Inf.	55. Reisinger, Albert A., Inf.	78. "Wernitz, Frank F., O.A.C.
11. Remsing, Richard C., C.A.C.	34. Pierresol, Leonidas (colored), Inf.	56. Davenport, Charles, C.A.C.	79. Young, Robert T., O.A.C.
12. Doyle, John F., C.A.C.	35. "Besar, Oley, Cav.	57. Duncan, Andrew, C.A.C.	80. Smith, Daniel T., O.A.C.
13. Starr, Edward C., C.A.C.	36. Bandy, Stephen T., Inf.	58. Brest, Arthur, Inf.	81. Phillips, Wayne G., Inf.
14. Bray, Patrick, C.A.C.	37. Hays, John O., G.S.I.	59. Coombes, George W., G.S.I.	82. McClain, Frank M., Cav.
15. Seuders, Michael, F.A.	38. Cadmore, Christopher, G.S.I.	60. Hopper, Richard W. B., Inf.	83. Chapman, Huston E., B.C.A.C.
16. Carter, Amos A. (colored), Inf.	39. Fischer, John G. A., C.A.C.	61. Goodman, Parry W., Inf.	84. "Caldwell, Edward M., B.C.A.C.
17. Tromster, Carl, Cav.	40. Handel, Ralph, Inf.	62. "Osborne, George H., Inf.	85. Ward, Walton A., O.A.C.
18. Howland, Albert S., Inf.	41. Dury, Michael H., Inf.	63. Murphy, John K., Cav.	86. Boline, Lester, O.A.C.
19. Cunningham, Alexander, Inf.	42. Powell, John O., C.A.C.	64. Tegerson, Fred, U.A.C.	87. Wilson, Samuel, Inf.
20. Bigler, William R., C.A.C.	43. "McGhee, Burt D., C.A.C.	65. Brown, Clayton L. (colored), Cav.	88. Egbert, George L., Ord.
21. Comeau, Joseph C., C.A.C.	44. Murphy, Patrick J., F.A.	66. Conrad, Joseph G. O., C.A.C.	89. Morris, Walter, Ord.
22. Brockhouse, John W., Inf.	45. Hamilton, Arthur M., F.A.	67. Frederick, Raymond W., C.A.C.	
23. Rice, Fred L., C.A.C.	46. Duranton, Thomas G., G.S.I.	68. Geeslin, Alfred, C.A.C.	

Francisco. March 3—Lieut. Col. John B. Kelly, Inf., and wife, and S. C. Leasure, Inf., wife, son, daughter and mother; Major Frank B. Shelly, B.D., and wife, Capt. Holand H. Stock, C.E., wife and child; James M. Mahoney, V.G., and wife; Hugh P. Oran, C.E., and mother; Edwin V. Dunstan, Q.M.C., and wife; Eugene F. Gadsden, Engrs., wife and child. First Lieuts. G. H. Stough, Engrs., wife and child; Harry T. Ostrum, D.O., wife, two children and Mrs. M. B. Cooley, dependent; V. Thad Johnson, A.S.; A. W. Conant, Engrs., and wife; William H. Grampton, Inf.; John J. Downing, B.G.; George Lieut. Mabel B. Williams, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. Clark P. Chandler and two sons, family of Major Chandler, U.S. Cav. The following Navy personnel were assigned transportation: Mrs. A. W. Ashbrook, daughter, and Mrs. Jennie W. Ashbrook, dependent; family of Lieutenant Ashbrook; Mrs. Thomas M. Buck and child, family of Lieutenant Buck; Mrs. G. F. Coulson, wife of Lieutenant Coulson; Lieut. Augustus Du Devian and Roy E. Farnsworth; Mrs. G. W. Hayes and son, family of Lieutenant Hayes, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. D. P. Hodapp and son, family of Lieutenant Hodapp; Lieut. E. B. Howell; Mrs. F. M. Kelly, wife of Lieutenant Kelly; Mrs. Mauritz M. Nelson, daughter, and Miss Margaret Darroch, dependent, family of Lieutenant Nelson; Mrs. Emily P. Noble, mother of Ensign C. Noble; Mrs. Guy H. Overlock, wife of Ensign Overlock; Mrs. T. W. Smith and three children, family of Lieutenant Smith; Ensign C. Soper, U.S.N.R.F.; Mrs. W. R. Spear and four children, family of Lieutenant Spear; Mrs. Carlton H. Wright and daughter, family of Lieutenant Commander Wright, *Atlantic Seabees*.

For Antwerp, March 5, from New York: Lieut. Col. G. C. Pierce, Q.M.C., and wife; Capt. William D. Beatty, U.S.N., and E. H. Morse (M.C.); Comdr. R. B. Mana, N. H. White and W. R. Furlong, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Ware and Lieut. J. B. Anderson, U.S.N.

To Antwerp on March 5 from New York—Major John F. Daye, P.S.; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Thomason, U.S.A., and wife; Ensign R. L. Higgins, U.S.N.

To Panama from New York March 10—Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, U.S.A., and wife, also adult daughter and son; Capt. H. A. Webber, Med. Corps, wife and three daughters; Lieut. Col. A. Q. Seaman, U.S.A., wife and son; Majors R. P. Duvall, 13th Cav., wife and two children; William B. Harrison, C.E., wife and two daughters; Raycroft Walsh, A.S., and wife; R. B. Woodward, Inf., wife and baby; Capt. W. B. Kenworthy, M.C.; Arthur L. Lamont, Q.M.C., and wife; Jay K. Colwell, Cav.; E. W. Vose, Inf., and wife; S. N. Young, Inf.; First Lieuts. R. C. W. Bleasdale, A.S., and wife; William D. Evans, C.A.C., mother and two small children; W. B. Higgins, Inf.; J. R. Holt, Q.M.C.; H. E. Lyon, S.C., and wife; F. E. Handell, Cav., wife and child; E. T. Turner, Cav., wife and baby. Second Lieuts. F. P. Abbott, A.S.; Mrs. G. B. Avera, wife of a Lieutenant; Mrs. B. Vogel, wife of Captain Vogel; Lieuts. N. A. Brown and R. R. Ogg, U.S.N.

To Port Rico from New York March 10—Capt. D. S. Appleton, Inf., wife, child, and Katherine Appleton; Capt. J. R. Brooke, Jr., Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. A. S. Hillis, D.B.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 25, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS, U.S.A.

To brigadier generals.

Richard C. Marshall, Jr., late brigadier general, U.S.A., from Feb. 4, 1921.

John H. Burnham, late brigadier general, U.S.A., from Feb. 11, 1921.

Brice P. Disque, late brigadier general, U.S.A., from Feb. 17, 1921.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

See article on page 745.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 50-O; MARCH 2, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months and fifteen days to Col. F. L. Wells, Inf., Major H. H. Stickney, Jr., Q.W.S., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 5th Engrs.

Major C. W. Lewis, 52d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 42-O, Feb. 19, 1921, as relates to Capt. C. A. Newcomb, M.C., is revoked.

Capt. C. J. Garner, D.C., is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Sick leave two months to Capt. M. McD. Williams, Jr., C.A.C.

Leave two months to Capt. M. H. Forbes, Inf.

First Lieut. L. J. Dillon, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. C. W. Old, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, for duty.

First Lieut. J. W. Walters, O.D., to Honolulu on transport sailing about May 5 for duty.

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 45-O, W.D., Feb. 24, 1921, as pertains to 1st Lieut. R. B. Bagby, A.S., is revoked.

Leave one month and ten days to 1st Lieut. E. P. Sorenson, A.S.

First Lieut. D. A. Jones, 17th Cav., is assigned to 15th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

First Lieut. R. C. Gibbs, 17th Cav., is assigned to 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. J. W. Carroll, Cav.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. F. L. Christian, C.A.C.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. J. P. Kohn, C.A.C.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. L. T. Lathrop.

First Lieut. F. K. Kennedy, Jr., O.D. (Inf.), relieved from detail in O.D.

First Lieut. W. J. Davis, Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment.

First Lieut. R. F. Edwards, 24th Inf., June 1, 1921, is assigned to 21st Inf. and to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. H. E. Storms, Inf.

Par. 6, S.O. 40-O, W.D., Feb. 17, 1921, relating to 1st Lieut. H. B. Wheeler, 27th Inf., is revoked.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty March 31.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 35-O, Feb. 11, W.D., as relates to Chaplain J. W. Daily, is revoked.

Second Lieut. J. A. Kase, A.S., to Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., and assume command.

Second Lieut. P. F. Powers, Inf., to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

Second Lieut. A. A. Matthews, E.S., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. G. E. Hartman, Q.M.C., to Honolulu on the second to sail about May 5, 1921.

G.O. 4, JAN. 20, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order announces the establishments exempted from jurisdiction of department and corps area commanders under Sub-paragraph b, Par. 2, G.O. No. 75, War Dept., 1920.

UNITS OF MOBILE FORCES, ARMY OF U.S.

G.O. 5, Jan. 22, 1921, War Dept.

This order relates to the designation of units of the mobile forces of the Army of the United States: Sec. I., G.O. 115, W.D., 1917, as amended by Sec. VIII., G.O. 134; Sec. XIV., G.O. 139; Sec. XI., G.O. 144; and Sec. I., G.O. 153, W.D., 1917, and by Sec. VII., G.O. 8; Sec. II., G.O. 26, and Sec. III., G.O. 35, W.D., 1918, is rescinded. The new order substitutes new instructions under Sec. I. of the National Defense Act, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920. It designates the three components of the Army of the United States, viz.: Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, and the system of numbering and designating units of the mobile forces is given and as far as practicable the names, numbers and other designations of the units thereof that served in the World War are preserved.

G.O. 6, FEB. 2, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This order relates to the following subjects: Designation of Forts on Phnt as saluting station; storage and issue of quartermaster supplies; storage and issue of Air Service supplies; use of the terms "target" and "aiming point"—the target is that which the projectile is to strike; and the aiming point is the object upon which the sights are aligned; duties of warrant officers in charge of a station; movements of troops by rail within corps areas; defense of naval shore stations against aircraft attack; policy relative to duties of the Ordnance Department and the Air Service.

BULLETIN 46, DEC. 22, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This bulletin gives an itemized classification of appropriations in order that information may be furnished and data compiled and recorded in a uniform manner. The information to be given is along lines that experience has demonstrated as necessary to provide data for presentation to Congress, in accounting for the disposition of appropriations, and, in so far as current requirements are concerned, to support estimates for appropriations to meet subsequent fiscal year needs. The bulletin is one of forty-three pages, with index.

DISCHARGE, MARRIED MEN ENLISTED BY FRAUD.

Cir. 39, Feb. 15, 1921, War Dept.

1. Where a soldier has enlisted as single and it later develops that he was married at time of enlistment, and is required to make a Class A allotment under Sec. 201, War Risk Insurance Act, his commanding officer will report the case, with appropriate recommendations, to the office having general court-martial jurisdiction, who is hereby authorized to take final action on such cases: (a) by ordering the soldier brought to trial for fraudulent enlistment; or (b) by ordering the soldier discharged for fraudulent enlistment; or (c) by ordering the soldier retained in the Service.

2. On account of the expense involved in such cases in paying family allowances, it is the policy of the War Department to discharge for fraudulent enlistment all men included in the foregoing, unless the circumstances are such as to warrant bringing the soldier to trial, or unless it is clearly to the benefit of the Government to retain him in the Service.

3. If the soldier is retained in Service, Form 1B and 52, Treasury Department, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, will be forwarded as directed in Paragraphs 15 and 17, Special Regulations No. 72; and Class A allotment will be stopped against his pay from date of enlistment.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PYTHON G. MURPHY, Major General, Chief of Staff.

4TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 10, Feb. 20, 1921, Fort McPherson, Ga.—The undersigned resumes command of the 4th Corps Area. J. H. Morrison, Major Gen., U.S.A.

7TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 10, Feb. 24, 1921, Fort Crook, N.Y.—In order that he may comply with the requirements dated Feb. 8, 1921, War Dept., and telegraphic instructions of War Dept. dated Feb. 17, 1921, Col. Alexander M. Miller, A.G.D. (U.S.), is relieved from duty as adjutant, 7th Corps Area, effective Feb. 25, 1921. Major Paul G. Potter, A.G.D., is announced as corps area adjutant, effective Feb. 26, 1921.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. P. G. MURPHY, G.S.

Major J. P. Smith, G.S., from Philippines and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major G. P. Gurley, G.S. (Inf., R.G.), from further detail in G.S.C. and from his present duties with War Plans Division, G.S., March 6, and to home and from further active duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. N. Hayden to San Francisco for transportation on transport sailing about March 31 for Honolulu; Major U. M. Miller to Fort Howard, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Dillard to office in charge of 1st District office, Transportation Service, Q.M.C., Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major C. H. Tingle, Q.M.C., to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about April 5 for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major R. P. Walsh, Q.M.C., Fort Crook, to Camp Funston, Kas., for temporary duty. (Feb. 14, 7th Corps Area.)

Major G. S. Gillis, Q.M.C., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, for further treatment. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. E. H. Sleeper, Q.M.C., to Washington to Q.M.C. of Army for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. S. J. D. Marshall, Q.M.C., to Intermediate Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Smith, Q.M.C., from command of Remount Depot, Camp Pike, Ark., and will report in person to commanding general 3d Division for duty as assistant to division Q.M. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. A. Brinkley to Fort McDowell, Calif., relieving Major L. M. Purcell, Q.M.C., who will proceed to San Francisco; 1st Lieut. T. Phillips to Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Hughes will report by wire to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment and will join. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. B. L. Meeden, Q.M.C., will report by telegraph to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for duty and will join station. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. E. Fleischer, Q.M.C., and 2d Lieut. G. E. Hartman, Q.M.C., to Honolulu on transport to sail about March 31, 1921. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Leave one month, under exceptional circumstances, about March 5, is granted Capt. R. G. Vaughan, Q.M.C., 8th Corps Area. (Feb. 8, 8th Corps Area.)

Second Lieut. E. K. Pettibone, Q.M.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. E. V. Freeman, Q.M.C., will report for duty to Q.M., Panama Canal Dept. (Transportation Service). (Feb. 9, P.C.D.)

Master Sgt. J. Deasy, Q.M.C. (Supply), will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Monroe, Va., and to home. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. H. E. Storms, Inf.

Par. 6, S.O. 40-O, W.D., Feb. 17, 1921, relating to 1st Lieut. H. B. Wheeler, 27th Inf., is revoked.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty March 31.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 35-O, Feb. 11, W.D., as relates to Chaplain J. W. Daily, is revoked.

Second Lieut. J. A. Kase, A.S., to Chapman Field, Miami, Fla., and assume command.

Second Lieut. P. F. Powers, Inf., to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

Second Lieut. A. A. Matthews, E.S., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant is announced, to date from July 1, 1920.

Second Lieut. G. E. Hartman, Q.M.C., to Honolulu on the second to sail about May 5, 1921.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers of M.C. will report to Col. A. E. Truby, M.C., president of the examining board to meet in Washington for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. F. J. Clune, W. T. Fisher, J. W. Somerville and H. M. Williamson. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. R. Shook, M.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Sanitary troops, N.G. of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. He will proceed to Kansas City and take station. (March 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. P. E. Boyer, M.C., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Sanitary troops, Illinois N.G. and to Chicago. (March 1, W.D.)

Maj. T. L. Long, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 23, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major J. E. Walker, M.C., about April 1, 1921, with permission to leave the continental limits of U.S. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

The following officers of M.C. from their present assignment in Philippines to duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.: Major G. W. Cummings and 1st Lieut. J. A. Logan. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major G. F. Aycock, M.C., about April 1. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The leave granted Major J. F. Pisterer, M.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major W. T. Weisinger, M.C., is transferred to station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further treatment. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major A. M. Cicchini, M.C., to Manila about May 2. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The following officers of M.C. to San Francisco for transportation on transport sailing about March 31 for Honolulu for duty: Major F. B. Dwyer; Capts. H. B. Brooks, H. S. Cole and L. A. Milne. (March 1, W.D.)

The following officers from Philippines to 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif., for assignment: Capt. W. M. Coffey and 1st Lieut. E. H. Inman, M.C. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. T. H. Miller, M.C., to Mather Field, Calif., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. R. C. Kirkwood, M.C., to Manila on transport scheduled to sail about July 5, 1921. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave three months to Capt. M. Weinberg, M.A.C., about April 5, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following officers of M.C. to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty: Capts. P. H. Streit and M. S. Weaver. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. Horton, M.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major J. H. Tyler, D.C., from duties in Philippines to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. O. W. Thompson, D.C. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. D. Reid, D.C., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty. (Feb. 12, 7th Corps Area)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Leave two months and fourteen days to 1st Lieut. H. E. Hess, V.C., upon his relief from duty in Philippines, and to return to U.S. via Suez Canal. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

ENLISTED MEN.

Technical Sgt. W. Walker, Med. Dept., Ambulance Co. No. 10, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and to home. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, G.F.

Major H. E. Pace, P.D., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty as finance officer, relieving Capt. W. P. A. T. van Buren, F

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.C.

Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., to St. Louis and assume command of St. Louis General Intermediate Depot. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. G. F. Bailey, Cav., to Norfolk, Va., Intermediate Depot for duty as executive officer. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major J. I. McMullen, Cav., will report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty with the Central Patent Section, Supply Division, G.S. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Par. 41, S.O. 27-O, W.D., Feb. 2, 1921, relating to Major H. W. Baird, Cav., is revoked. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The following officers of Cav. are assigned to 17th Cav. and to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about March 31 for duty: Capt. A. T. Lacey, J. T. Pierce, Jr., and T. A. Dobyns, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. G. A. Moore, F. W. Drury, J. N. Waldron, J. E. Simpson and M. S. Williamson. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. H. A. Patterson, 12th Cav., is transferred to 15th Cav. and upon arrival in U.S. to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and join. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Hettinger, Cav., now on duty with the War College Detachment, Fort Myer, Va., is assigned to 3d Cav. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Apeldorn, Jr., 13th Cav., is transferred to 10th Cav. at his own request, and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will join. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. C. Straw, Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. G. A. Moore, 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, is, under exceptional circumstances, extended nineteen days. (Feb. 8, 8th Corps Area.)

First Lieut. W. P. Medlar, 5th Cav., fit for duty from sick, to proper station, Marfa, Texas. (Feb. 15, 8th Corps Area.)

First Lieut. I. P. Swift, 14th Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. and to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about April 5 for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Hamilton, 12th Cav., to Camp Gaillard, C.Z., for duty. (Feb. 8, P.C.D.)

The following officers of Cav. are assigned to 5th Cav. and to Marfa, Texas, and join: First Lieuts. J. M. Lile and J. Kinney. (March 1, W.D.)

Warrant Officer W. F. Wendt, 5th Cav., to Marfa, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 7, 8th Corps Area.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

The leave granted Col. W. Smith, F.A., is further extended one month. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Major C. E. Ide, F.A., is extended one month. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major C. E. Ide, F.A., to Manila on transport scheduled to sail about April 5 for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following F.A. officers from further detail on general recruiting service and are assigned to regiments indicated opposite their names and will join: Capt. J. G. Cook to 16th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; J. D. Key to 19th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.; R. C. Montgomery to 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; First Lieut.—A. E. King to 15th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; Second Lieut.—R. T. J. Higgins to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. C. H. Brammell, F.A., is extended one month. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. R. C. Montgomery, F.A., will report in person to Chief of Field Artillery for temporary duty in his office for not exceeding one month, and upon the completion of this duty is assigned to 14th F.A. and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Gision, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as an instructor. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. R. Hanson, F.A., is assigned to 13th F.A., Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will proceed to Honolulu on transport sailing about March 31 for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Leave one month under exceptional circumstances, about March 1, to 1st Lieut. C. P. Jones, 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (Jan. 28, 8th Corps Area.)

First Lieut. O. N. Schjerveen, F.A., is assigned to 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., and will join. (March 1, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Leave two months to Col. J. L. Knowlton, C.A.C., about March 1, 1921. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Col. L. R. Burgess, C.A.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and assume command of Coast Defenses of Southern New York. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Leave one month with permission to visit the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. A. P. S. Hyde, C.A.C., and to leave Panama Canal Dept. at the time of sailing of the next available transport from Cristobal to New York. (Feb. 15, P.C.D.)

Major W. S. Fulton, C.A.C., designated as captain, Coast Artillery rifle team, for national matches of 1921. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Major G. A. Wildrick, C.A.C., Balboa Heights, C.Z., is assigned to Coast Defenses of Cristobal, with station at Fort Randolph, C.Z. (Feb. 11, P.C.D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. C. S. Harris, C.A.C., upon his arrival in United States. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Moore, C.A.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Second Lieut. G. J. B. Fisher, C.A.C., to duty with Island and Coastwise Waterways Service, Washington, March 15, and to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. W. A. Cavenagh, Inf., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to an Army retiring board at Washington for examination by board. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Col. S. L. Faison, Inf., is detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves and to Fort Howard, Md., for duty, pending his assignment to such a unit. (March 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. A. O. Knowles, Inf., is assigned to 25th Inf. and to Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Sick leave three months to Lieut. Col. F. B. Hawkins, Inf., about March 5, with permission to leave continental limits of U.S. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. H. Pendleton, Jr., 9th Inf., will report to commanding general 3d Div. for duty as machine gun and howitzer officer, 2d Div. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. H. A. Hanigan, Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with Arizona N.G. and to Phoenix. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. S. C. Leasure, Inf., is assigned to 27th Inf. and to Honolulu on transport to sail about March 9 for duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are assigned to regiments indicated after their names for duty: Majors—G. L. Smith to 53d Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; S. Erickson to 7th Inf., Camp Pike, Ark.; E. B. Brewer to 3d Inf. and J. C. Thomas to 10th Inf., Camp Sherman, Ohio. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave two months to Major A. Hardman, Inf. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major C. T. Smart, Inf., is assigned to 19th Inf. and to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Major F. L. Lemmon, Inf., is assigned to 30th Inf. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major R. B. Lorch, 5th Inf., is transferred to 50th Inf. for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major G. R. Hicks, Inf., is assigned to 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, upon completion of tour of foreign service. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major C. S. Caffery, Inf., from assignment to 5th Inf. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Major E. Graves, C.E., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (March 1, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are assigned to regiments indicated after their names for duty: Capt.—C. A. Bishop to 48th Inf., Douglas, Ariz.; First Lieuts.—F. E. Stoner and J. W. Whitney to 46th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. H. Burgham, Inf., now on duty with 28th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. T. S. Arms, Inf., now on duty with 31st Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. L. MacLean, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 7th Div. (Feb. 12, 7th Corps Area.)

The following officers of Inf., now on duty at headquarters 6th Division, are assigned to "Headquarters Special Troops, 6th Division," and accordingly placed on the D.O.L.; Capt. C. Daly and H. L. Finley. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. T. Hammond, 5th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and to Brig. Gen. H. C. Hale for duty as aide-de-camp. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. C. DeLong, 40th Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Iowa State College, Ames. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. E. Bower, Inf., now on duty with 31st Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. C. Fliegel, Inf., from treatment at Fitzsimons General Hospital and assigned to 48th Inf. and to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. R. W. Wisner, Inf., upon relief from present duty. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Klein, Inf., now attached to Headquarters and Military Police Co., 7th Div., is assigned to that organization. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. P. A. Helmholz, Inf. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred to 44th Inf. and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about March 31 for duty with regiments to which assigned: First Lieuts. N. McNeill and R. L. Bacon. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. N. Hagerty, Inf., Walter Reed General Hospital, to proper station, Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. E. Ryan, Inf., is assigned to 34th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. D. Giles, Inf., now at Camp Dix, N.J., will report in person to Major Gen. U. P. Summerall for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. S. Petree, 36th Inf., is transferred to 63d Inf. and to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Patterson, Inf., is assigned to 26th Inf. and will report to commanding general, Camp Dix, for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. Johnston, Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. D. M. Abt, Inf., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. R. H. Wylie, Inf. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. G. L. Peter, 33d Inf., to Fort Clayton, C.Z., for duty. (Feb. 7, P.C.D.)

Second Lieut. A. Pierson, 42d Inf., Camp Gaillard, C.Z., to Quarry Heights, C.Z., for duty. (Feb. 7, P.C.D.)

Master Sergt. R. A. McDonald, Hqrs. Co., 9th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and to home. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. C. Nader, Co. H, 60th Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C., is detailed with South Carolina N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. W. Wyman, Co. H, 61st Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C., is detailed with Georgia N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. H. Ramsey, Co. C, 32d Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., is detailed with Oregon N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. E. Brenner, Co. B, 11th Inf., Camp Jackson, S.C., is detailed with Florida N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following officers, Philippine Scouts, retired, from general recruiting service to homes: Capts. J. W. Blanchard, L. E. Chestnut, C. F. Codori, I. F. Costello, R. G. Craven, J. DeCourt, M. Demmer, R. Dickson, C. E. Dority, D. H. Edwards, C. Fanel, R. E. Glass, C. H. Kirken, A. Kleitz, O. A. Manseau, M. E. Morris, M. O'Keefe, H. M. Rimmer, E. Speth, J. W. Strohm and A. Younglof; 1st Lieuts. J. W. Bowen, M. F. Cooney and E. C. Wright; 2d Lieut. W. C. Joiner. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 45-O, Feb. 24, 1921, W.D., as relates to Capt. J. W. Blanchard, P.S., retired, is revoked (Feb. 28, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

First Lieut. H. L. Harris, Jr., retired, is detailed as as assistant professor at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Chaplain W. Marvin is retired from active service on Feb. 24, 1921, and to home. (Feb. 24, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. Lef. F. Smith, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. H. J. Chapman, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 1, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. C. G. Eldon, A.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer R. Tattersall to duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Warrant Officer R. W. Routon to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. A. Yarbray to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Warrant Officer N. C. Hansen to duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. W. Francis assigned to command of the Seven Pines Ordnance Reserve Depot, Seven Pines, Va. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. T. Keegan, second mate, Army Mine Planter Service (appointed Feb. 16), will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, Fort Warren, for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Warrant Officer F. Kornick, second mate, Army Mine Planter Service, having been absent without leave since Jan. 8, 1921, is dropped from rolls of Army. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Warrant Officer G. Bray to Fort S. M. Greene, Calif., for duty with Q.M. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Warrant Officer C. M. DeVine to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 58th Inf. (Feb. 16, W.D.)

Warrant Officer H. F. Pennington to Lincoln, Nebr., for duty. (Feb. 13, 7th Corps Area.)

FIELD CLERKS.

The following Army field clerks to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: C. L. Williamson, J. D. Harvey, E. D. Cheaney, C. S. Parnell, J. J. Haley, S. J. Garrity, J. D. Burrows, G. Underwood and H. W. Driscoll. (Feb. 29, W.D.)

The following Army field clerks are granted leaves for thirty days, effective Feb. 15, at Fort Crook, Nebr.: Helen V. Ward and Gertrude P. Corrigan. (Feb. 10, 7th Corps Area.)

Army Field Clerk J. B. Souza to San Francisco, Calif., thence by first available transport for Honolulu for duty. (Feb. 12, 7th Corps Area.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Sergt. G. Hirnkel, D.E.M.L. (Recruiting Station), will be placed upon the retired list at Army Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, and to home. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. I. Partin, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Pennsylvania N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. V. C. Marshall, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Pennsylvania N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. R. W. King, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Maryland N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Inf. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. A. P. Wotring, D.E.M.L., is transferred in the grade of staff sergeant to 13th Engrs. and will join at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. W. E. Willingham, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Colorado N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Cav. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

ARMY C.G.M. CARES.

Capt. James P. Yancey, Cav., U.S.A., was tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 14, 1920, and was found guilty of violation of 50th and 50th Articles of War. The specification alleged Captain Yancey about Feb. 26, 1920, made a false statement to Major G. O. Shaw, Inspector General, with reference to the activities at or near Garrison Springs, Mexico, Aug. 20, 1919. At that time Captain Yancey held the temporary rank of major and was in command of a punitive expedition of U.S. troops. In passing a Mexican house Captain Yancey stated that Captain Neal, 8th Cav., with a detachment, had an engagement with four armed Mexicans, who were killed. Captain Yancey, he also stated, came up about the same time, and both troops fired on the men, but

Captain Yancey further stated that he thought Captain Neal's men killed the Mexicans. This statement was held by the court to be false and untrue, in that the said Mexicans did not fire on the detachment, and were not killed as so stated. He was also found guilty of falsely stating that no Mexicans were captured, that he wrongfully and unlawfully failed to care for and protect the lives of the four Mexicans captured, that he failed to incorporate in his report any account of prisoners captured on the disposition made of them.

Captain Yancey was sentenced to be dismissed the service. The convening authority approved the sentence, stating in his action that "In view of all the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offenses alleged, the conditions of border service and the previous excellent record and efficiency of this officer, clemency is urged." President Wilson on Jan. 26, 1921, confirmed the sentence and commuted it to a reprimand to be administered by the Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, restriction to the limits of his post or station for six months and forfeiture of \$50 of his pay per month for like period. (G.C.M.O. 6, Feb. 1, 1921, W.D.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 28, 1921.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER IN REGULAR ARMY.

The Senate received a long list of nominations for appointment by transfer in various arms, which we omit as they are without change of rank.

PROMOTIONS IN REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS—CONTINUED

J. M. Woodward, A.S.
H. G. Bunting, Inf.
D. H. Woodin, Inf.
L. W. Hewitt, A.S.
F. W. Evans, A.S.
O. E. Cough, Q.M.C.
F. L. Kite, Inf.
A. B. Major, A.S.
F. C. Nelson, A.S.
D. E. Jones, A.S.
C. D. Douglass, A.S.
C. A. Knott, A.S.
E. J. Bowing, A.S.
J. J. Bishop, A.S.
S. R. Clayton, Cav.
J. W. Beck, F.A.
R. S. Womington, A.S.
L. E. Moctar, A.S.
G. W. Polk, Jr., A.S.
C. N. Monteith, A.S.
C. W. McDermott, A.S.
G. H. Burgess, A.S.
T. V. Hynes, A.S.
F. W. Niedermeyer, Jr., A.S.
J. W. Taylor, A.S.
L. W. Miller, A.S.
William, Jr., V. Conley, A.S.
E. W. Franklin, A.S.
R. Baer, Jr., A.S.
A. L. Clegg, A.S.
C. H. Welch, A.S.
A. J. Lyon, A.S.
H. L. Clark, A.S.
J. M. G. A. Neely, A.S.
S. E. L. A. S.
G. O. Lundberg, A.S.
E. L. Eusouk, A.S.
H. D. Norris, A.S.
F. M. Paul, A.S.
M. M. Connell, A.S.
J. E. Upson, A.S.
R. C. Moul, A.S.
P. L. Williams, A.S.
T. A. Hoy, Inf.
T. J. Lindorf, C.A.C.
W. A. Mars, Inf.
G. T. Barnes, Q.M.C.
H. C. Eoff, Jr., A.S.
J. J. Guttowski, Inf.
A. Weicker, Inf.
J. F. Biford, Inf.
H. W. Bauer, F.A.
J. H. Landrum, F.A.
G. B. Shober, Cav.
J. K. Thornton, Cav.
B. Johnson, A.S.
M. F. Sustar, Cav.
E. W. Pease, Inf.
G. L. Power, Inf.
L. D. Carter, Cav.
D. Riley, Inf.
P. A. Brown, Jr., Inf.
L. L. Kline, F.A.
F. C. Thomas, Cav.
H. L. Turner, Inf.
M. D. Mann, A.S.
E. R. Frost, Jr., A.S.
M. S. Hill, A.S.
E. A. Liebhaber, A.S.
C. L. Morse, A.S.
A. C. Foulk, A.S.
E. V. Harbeck, A.S.
F. W. Seifert, A.S.
A. M. Costes, Inf.
E. E. Hildreth, A.S.
C. P. Whitney, A.S.
P. McVille, A.S.
J. G. Williams, A.S.
K. G. Fraser, A.S.
W. C. Morris, A.S.
G. W. Pardy, A.S.
B. S. Thompson, A.S.
W. R. Taylor, A.S.
R. D. Knapp, A.S.
L. B. Knight, Inf.
H. Bratton, Jr., Cav.
J. H. Doolittle, A.S.
J. T. Curry, Jr., A.S.
B. M. Fitch, F.A.
W. B. Souza, A.S.
M. J. Plum, A.S.
A. Lindeburg, A.S.
J. A. Wilson, A.S.
C. McMullen, A.S.
A. S. Albro, A.S.
M. McCune, A.S.
C. M. McK. Robinson, A.S.
J. S. Crawford, A.S.
C. Y. Bandil, A.S.
M. R. Wood, A.S.
I. J. Williams, A.S.
C. E. Shank, A.S.
D. L. Bruner, A.S.
W. J. Geisley, Q.M.C.
L. C. Blackburn, A.S.
L. P. Arnold, A.S.
E. Jenkins, A.S.
A. B. Ballard, A.S.
G. E. Grimes, A.S.
J. H. Gardner, A.S.
W. C. Goldthorpe, A.S.
L. O. Davis, C.A.C.
J. H. Smith, C.A.C.
C. O. Bell, C.A.C.
A. G. Hamilton, A.S.
C. M. Myers, C.A.C.
C. Q. Sheltan, C.A.C.
E. H. Wood, A.S.
E. C. Kiel, A.S.
S. C. Hyndshaw, A.S.
H. L. George, A.S.
L. A. Dayton, A.S.
Y. A. Pitts, A.S.
B. R. Dallas, A.S.
B. F. Griffin, A.S.
W. F. Robinson, A.S.
H. A. Fudge, Cav.
L. M. Shields, Inf.
H. J. Golightly, Inf.
G. H. Downey, A.S.
T. H. Davies, Inf.
L. A. Day, Inf.
S. B. Ebert, A.S.
C. W. Fuglin, Q.M.C.
H. A. Johnson, A.S.
C. W. Walton, A.S.
B. McK. Gilt, A.S.
R. T. McElmure, Inf.
B. J. Tooh, A.S.
A. F. Hegenberger, A.S.
N. H. Wood, A.S.
W. H. Brooklyn, A.S.
W. S. Fitzpatrick, A.S.
M. F. Schaefer, A.S.
D. G. Selt, A.S.
E. W. Lewis, Q.M.C.
J. B. Edwards, Cav.
O. W. Koch, Cav.
R. J. Ryland, S.C.
H. F. Hubbard, S.C.
G. C. Salisbury, A.S.
H. R. Wolf, A.S.
M. S. Lawton, A.S.
F. A. Lengell, A.S.
J. K. McDuffie, A.S.
E. C. Kirkpatrick, A.S.
M. R. Woodward, A.S.
H. K. Ramsey, A.S.
H. A. Bivins, A.S.
T. S. Van Vechten, A.S.

G. H. Dunlap, A.S.
R. H. Fox, A.S.
H. D. Smith, A.S.
A. Brit, F.A.
C. W. Henney, F.A.
H. E. Waddington, A.S.
M. L. Elliott, A.S.
J. S. Amberg, A.S.
E. J. Carpenter, A.S.
J. P. Hodges, A.S.
O. G. Kelly, A.S.
W. B. Elston, A.S.
J. A. Mollison, A.S.
H. W. Boston, A.S.
T. P. Smith, A.S.
G. R. Graviss, Jr., A.S.
S. W. Torney, A.S.
W. G. Moore, A.S.
L. B. Savage, Q.M.C.
H. S. Andrews, A.S.
E. T. May, Inf.
E. E. Glenn, A.S.
H. A. Daly, Inf.
J. M. Pennefield, A.S.
W. H. Bauchner, Inf.
E. E. Harn, A.S.
C. S. Johnson, A.S.
H. R. Rivera, A.S.
H. W. Ulmer, C.A.C.
C. C. Chaussey, A.S.
W. E. Richards, A.S.
J. E. Adams, A.S.
H. E. Selti, A.S.
H. B. Musher, A.S.
F. E. Coyne, Jr., F.A.
J. M. McCulloch, A.S.
K. H. LeBrou, A.S.
C. K. Sullivan, A.S.
L. E. Keithly, Q.M.C.
H. L. Leech, Q.M.C.
G. W. Haskins, A.S.
E. A. DeWitt, Inf.
H. H. Johnson, Inf.
D. N. Franklin, Inf.
L. J. Harabt, Inf.
W. S. Sullivan, A.S.
C. J. Battie, A.S.
H. J. Bostick, Inf.
L. O. Field, F.A.
S. M. Ames, A.S.
B. H. Asp, A.S.
R. B. Lee, A.S.
N. S. Kerr, Inf.
G. C. McDonald, A.S.
P. E. Skane, A.S.
A. E. Waller, A.S.
C. R. MacIver, A.S.
H. A. Moore, A.S.
M. N. Stewart, A.S.
J. W. Benton, A.S.
G. H. Shannonhouse, C.W.S.
O. Moon, A.S.
D. B. Bels, A.S.
A. G. Liggott, A.S.
A. D. Hopping, Inf.
N. Longfellow, A.S.
F. E. Woodward, A.S.
L. Barnett, A.S.
A. J. Laird, Jr., A.S.
H. B. Hopkins, A.S.
C. W. Steinem, A.S.
O. E. Spruance, A.S.
J. M. Davies, A.S.
W. N. White, F.A.
R. D. Biggs, A.S.
W. B. McCoy, A.S.
F. W. Nunenmacher, A.S.
L. Claude, A.S.
A. A. Barksdale, Q.M.C.
L. Delmore, Q.M.C.
H. F. Rouse, A.S.
T. L. Gilbert, A.S.
H. A. Bartson, A.S.
D. Givens, A.S.
B. S. Catlin, Jr., A.S.
H. DeL. Stetson, Q.M.C.
W. C. Farnum, A.S.
C. M. Cummings, A.S.
R. G. Thorp, Q.M.C.
H. K. Hine, A.S.
W. B. Benson, A.S.
F. D. Lynch, A.S.
J. A. Woodruff, A.S.
R. W. Burke, Inf.
J. J. Matson, A.S.
L. Shea, F.A.
S. K. Harrod, Inf.
H. H. Manselman, A.S.
W. W. Welsh, A.S.
A. I. Dennis, A.S.
P. D. Casey, Inf.
Lok, W. Yarborough, Inf.
O. E. Davis, Q.M.C.
J. T. McKay, Q.M.C.
P. A. Wakeman, Inf.
H. J. Crigler, F.A.
F. T. Gillespie, Inf.
H. C. Bush, Inf.
W. H. Spield, Inf.
H. L. Berry, F.A.
R. O. Montgomery, F.A.
H. N. Gibson, Inf.
S. F. Wharton, Inf.
D. M. Todd, Inf.
D. L. Robinson, Inf.
A. E. M. Fogelberg, Inf.
J. Y. LeGette, F.A.
H. S. Padlock, S.C.
W. T. O'Reilly, Inf.
J. B. McDavid, Inf.
H. E. Sowell, F.A.
J. W. Newberry, Inf.
J. P. Whiteley, A.S.
E. C. Johnson, Inf.
G. E. Haynes, A.S.
G. L. McNeil, A.S.
J. L. Carnes, Inf.
L. J. Lockett, Inf.
C. H. Cais, Inf.
O. L. Ansley, Inf.
W. T. Johnson, Inf.
C. P. Talbot, A.S.
G. P. Brotherton, Inf.
C. D. Calley, F.A.
A. L. Jewett, A.S.
R. C. McIlroy, A.S.
L. C. Mallory, A.S.
B. Childs, Inf.
S. S. Webster, A.S.
W. A. Smith, Inf.
R. W. Camblin, A.S.
R. E. Caven, Inf.
V. D. Killen, Inf.
A. J. Schriev, Inf.
F. J. Lawrence, Inf.
D. J. Jewell, Q.M.C.
D. S. Heydon, Inf.
W. F. Joyce, Inf.
B. E. Knowles, Inf.
H. F. Newell, Inf.
H. H. Mosby, Q.M.C.
J. E. McAmmon, Inf.
M. E. Finn, A.S.
J. B. Wright, A.S.
A. F. Hubbard, A.S.
C. L. King, Inf.
E. Abdy, A.S.
H. L. Kinnard, Jr., Inf.

H. E. Solt, Inf.
H. F. Cook, A.S.
H. T. Castor, A.S.
H. D. Chaudies, A.S.
C. W. Pyle, A.S.
K. M. Pendleton, Inf.
W. T. Meyer, A.S.
V. S. Miner, A.S.
M. E. O' Hanly, A.S.
H. F. Collier, A.S.
H. H. Martin, Cav.
W. S. Clark, A.S.
H. B. Pettit, C.E.
J. S. Miller, Inf.
W. S. Conroy, Cav.
C. J. Keeney, A.S.
W. S. Ham, A.S.
T. J. McDonald, Inf.
L. G. Clarke, Inf.
J. T. Zat, Inf.
A. G. Anderson, Inf.
H. C. Dorrien, Inf.
J. C. Horne, Inf.
W. W. Moore, Q.M.C.
F. B. Hodson, Inf.
B. T. Zane, A.S.
H. W. Brodlow, Inf.
M. C. Bradley, Inf.
S. T. Sutton, Inf.
J. A. Brown, Inf.
E. R. Thorpe, Inf.
J. C. Grable, F.A.
O. D. Sung, Inf.
L. R. Walhall, A.S.
L. V. Beas, Jr., A.S.
A. L. Shreve, F.A.
D. E. Morgan, Inf.
N. R. Laughinghouse, A.S.
A. V. Clinton, A.S.
W. J. Hanlon, A.S.
J. H. McFall, P.S.
H. W. Sheridan, A.S.
H. A. Craig, A.S.
D. R. Stinson, A.S.
J. T. Morris, A.S.
C. H. Moyer, A.S.
A. S. Hebb, A.S.
W. B. Sweby, A.S.
R. C. Zetzel, Inf.
C. G. Elaison, A.S.
G. A. McHenry, Jr., A.S.
O. H. Harris, Q.M.C.
E. S. Norby, A.S.
C. H. Bidmead, A.S.
C. A. Cuyer, A.S.
B. C. MacDonald, A.S.
B. E. Meyers, A.S.
L. E. Stoen, Q.M.C.
E. S. Head, A.S.
W. A. Maxwell, A.S.
W. H. Carlisle, C.A.C.
W. H. Paperforth, C.A.C.
H. J. Speck, A.S.
F. M. Hopkins, Jr., A.S.
R. E. Starr, C.A.C.
J. D. Summers, C.A.C.
G. E. Rice, A.S.
F. E. White, A.S.
L. W. Bassett, A.S.
D. E. Bowland, A.S.
E. M. Powers, A.S.
M. E. Jenings, C.W.S.
V. H. Bertandina, A.S.
P. M. Alexander, Inf.
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EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Calling attention to the fact that the examinations for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army, to be held April 25, as announced in our issue of Feb. 26, page 717, present "an opportunity without parallel," Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, has issued a further statement regarding the examinations containing information of interest to all candidates. There are more than 4,000 vacancies in the commissioned personnel of the Army. When promotions under the Reorganization law are completed about 1,200 of these vacancies will be in the grade of first lieutenant, the remainder being in the grade of second lieutenant. While it is not proposed to fill all vacancies at present, the necessity for more officers for the Army requires that a portion of the vacancies be filled without delay. It is contemplated that successful candidates will be announced and appointed, or nominated for appointment, about two months after the examination. Candidates attending schools or colleges will, therefore, have an opportunity to complete the present school year before being appointed. All successful candidates will be arranged in their order of merit as determined by the final examination and will be appointed in the Army in such order. They will also be placed on the promotion list in such order without regard to the branch of the Army in which appointed. Those candidates who attain the highest marks on examination will, therefore, have priority in advancement to the vacancies existing as first lieutenant. To be informed as to the full details concerning examinations and appointment it is necessary that candidates consult the regulations which are being sent to all military posts and stations. Should a number of candidates, in excess of those vacancies for which the examination is held, receive a passing mark on examination, those making the lowest mark will not be selected for appointment nor will they be placed on an eligible list for future appointment, as the experience of the War Department has been that such eligible lists

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WEST POINT'S CHANGING METHODS.

Civilian critics of West Point always maintain that its methods of instruction and the spirit animating them are too fixed, that they refuse to acknowledge the changing spirit of the times. Favorite adjectives this class of critics apply to the institution and its corps of instructors are "stiff-necked" and "Prussian," this last being intended to represent the final word in anti-military contempt and depreciation. West Point made answer to this class of critics in an unboastful spirit in the annual report for 1920 of the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A. But up to the present we have not observed that any of the civilian critics of West Point, from the venerable Dr. Charles W. Eliot down, have ever acknowledged the importance of these changes or have recognized the fact that any changes have been made. Apparently these critics apply the principle that if they are found in the wrong the best thing to do is to refuse to acknowledge it. In their case, of course, such an attitude is not stiff-necked. It is merely being firm.

General MacArthur set forth the new spirit prevailing at West Point as a result of the experiences of the Army in the World War in these words. He said the aim and purpose of his administration had been "to introduce a new atmosphere of liberalization in doing away with provincialism, a substitution of subjective for objective discipline, a progressive increase of cadet responsibility tending to develop initiative and force of character rather than automatic performance of stereotyped functions, to broaden the curriculum so as to be abreast of the best modern thought on education, to bring West Point into a new and closer relationship with the Army at large." This "aim and purpose" is shown in many ways at West Point, but most of all in the actual instruction courses in the academic work.

This can best be illustrated by a comparison of the weights assigned to various subjects in the old four-year course as compared with the changes brought about by the recommendations of the Academic Board in the new four-year course. In the Fourth Class, for example, in the old four-year course the weights were assigned as follows: Mathematics, 175; English, 75; history, 75; surveying (P.M.E.), 40; drill regulations, 25; conduct (not counted on graduation merit roll), 50. The total was 440. In the new course the weights of the Fourth Class year are: Mathematics, 225; French, 90; English, 75; surveying, 40; military efficiency and conduct, 25. The total is 455.

This readjustment of the weights shows at a glance that the Academic Board has recognized and put into practice two lessons of war experience. These are that the mental discipline of mathematics must be increased at the beginning of a cadet's career and also that the knowledge of French was shown to be so necessary that this subject has been introduced at the very beginning of the course of study. In the old course French was not taken up until the second year. It is also noticeable that the combined weights of the Fourth and Third Class years in French, under the new course, are fifteen points heavier than the weight given to French in the former Third Class, the only one in which it was studied. The study of a foreign language over a period of two class years must be a marked improvement over a single year's work of the same kind. Another changed viewpoint toward the education of an officer is to be found in the weights given for "drill regulations" and "conduct," under the old course which are now combined under the heading "military efficiency and conduct." In the Fourth Class, under the old course, the combined weights of these two classifications totaled 75. In the new course for the same year the weight given to "military efficiency and conduct" is only 25. Apparently the Academic Board does not think this element in the first year of a cadet's training is as important as it once was considered. The weight increases under this classification are: In the Third Class year, 50; in the Second Class year, 75; and in the First Class year 100.

Another marked difference between the old and the new is to be found in the subjects and weights under the old First Class and the present First Class year. In the old First Class a weight of 300 was given to engineering; in the present course the subject is "military engineering" and the weight 150. The old ordnance subject, with a weight of 150, is now combined as "ordnance and gunnery," the weight being the same, however. Law is the same weight in new as old; Spanish has disappeared as have drill regulations (hippology) and reconnaissance (P.M.E.). In their place are military art and history, and economics and government which were not a part of the old curriculum. The addition of these last two subjects is another of the evidences of the recognition by the Academic Board of the need for broadening the scope of an Army officer's education. It is to be hoped that some day the type of critic we have referred to will be frank enough and honest enough to

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are unsatisfactory both to the Government and to the individual.

PAY OF RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS.

When the question of appropriation for the Reserve Officer Corps came up during the hearings on the Army Appropriation bill, Senator Wadsworth said, "General Haan is touching upon the most important thing of the whole military policy of the United States." He referred to the portion of the bill as passed by the House under the heading of "Pay, and so forth, of the Army, sub-head Pay of Officers," which provides that no portion of this appropriation (\$250,000 for pay of the officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps) should be expended for the pay of a Reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than fifteen days, and continued: "If this provision is enacted into law it will, in effect, repeal an important section of the Army Reorganization act. It will make it impossible for any Reserve officers to serve upon the General Staff in Washington, because of the limit to fifteen days' service. The country must depend upon its citizen soldiers. The only way this can properly be done is to bring the Regular Army and the citizen soldiers into intimate daily contact. If we are not going to permit the Reserve officers and the officers of the National Guard to spend more than fifteen days out of a year in training we might as well give up the whole thing."

SHORE DUTY FOR COAST GUARD OFFICERS.

The advisability of inaugurating a regular tour of shore duty of two years instead of three years in the U. S. Coast Guard for junior officers, is under consideration by Coast Guard headquarters. It has been suggested that such a policy would enable a greater number of officers to have a tour of shore duty within a given time, and thus increase among the commissioned personnel a knowledge of administration at shore stations and at headquarters. It would also mean that an officer completing a two-year tour of shore duty might look forward to another shore assignment sooner than he could expect under the present system.

note such changes as we have indicated here and to give West Point credit for them. Since appreciation does not make so much noise in the world as depreciation nor bring such specious credit in its train, we are afraid that our West Point critics will cling to their habitual courses.

PROMOTION BY SENIORITY IN GRADE.

Senator McKellar Advocates Change in Single List.

When Senator Wadsworth brought up the question of referring additional nominations affecting the Army of the United States to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 28, Senator McKellar seized on the occasion to call the attention of the Senate to an amendment he had proposed some time ago to the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, concerning the provision for the third step in the formation of the original promotion list in Sec. 24a of that act. Senator McKellar's amendment reads: "Third, captains and lieutenants in the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts, originally appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be arranged among themselves in their respective grades according to commissioned service rendered prior to Nov. 11, 1918, and shall be placed at the foot of the list as prepared to this point." The matter italicized shows the proposed amendment.

Speaking on this proposed amendment, Senator McKellar interpreted this third step in Sec. 24a and urged that his amendment would make correction, stating that he intended to object when the nominations came before the Senate to "promoting second and first lieutenants over captains." He said of the construction the War Department placed on this provision of the act: "The effect of the holding of the department as to this provision is that all captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants are placed in one body, when it comes to promotion on the single list, and the captain, first lieutenant or second lieutenant who has the longest commissioned service is held to be entitled to promotion ahead of the higher officer who has not had so long a service. Results of test examinations held with such care last summer are without force or effect. If a second lieutenant had one day's longer service than a captain he is promoted over the captain. . . . I do not think this is fair. It means a demoralization of the forces. I propose to withhold my consent to their promotion, believing that is right. The emergency officers who stood these examinations were not told by the department that if or when they were appointed captains they would be subject to have all first and second lieutenants promoted over them who had a longer commissioned service. If this rule was going to be made by the department it ought to have been made known to them. Many officers who accepted captaincies did so, of course, on the theory that when promotions came they would be entitled to them and that those who had won only first or second lieutenancies would not be promoted over them."

At the War Department it was stated that Senator McKellar's amendment that these officers be arranged among themselves in their respective grades was based upon the theory of promotion by selection as opposed to promotion by seniority. If his amendment became law it was declared that it would be according only fair treatment to the thousands of emergency officers who had been appointed in the Army to have the work of the final selection board, of which General Pershing was president, done all over again. The Pershing board, as it has become known in the Army, proceeded originally on the theory that the exact determination of grade for original appointment was incidental in view of the fact that the law provided, once an officer had been placed on the promotion list in accordance with his commissioned service prior to Nov. 11, 1918, that thereafter he would be promoted according to his standing on that list. The McKellar amendment would change this whole theory to a matter of selection.

In justice to the thousands of former emergency officers concerned, it is pointed out that it would be only fair, if the McKellar amendment were enacted, to reconvene the Pershing board for the reconsideration of all cases so that each case could be taken up from the standpoint of individual and comparative efficiency with the idea of making original appointments on that basis. The decisions of the Pershing board, it is stated, were based largely upon the recommendations of chiefs of branches. And the chief of each branch determined the grade in each case by considering the situation in his own branch and not by taking into consideration the situation in the whole Army, it being very well understood by every one concerned that the matter of rank would be straightened out in accordance with the act of June 4, 1920, by the positions assigned to the emergency officers on the promotion list. The words "in their respective grades" which Mr. McKellar would insert in the third step provision of Sec. 24a, it is insisted, would be in contravention of the purpose of the law and work an injustice to the thousands of emergency officers appointed to the Army unless, as stated, every case of appointment were reconsidered from the standpoint of individual and comparative efficiency, which is promotion by selection. To overcome this the provisions in the act of June 4, 1920, were written.

NATIONAL MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY.

The national rifle and pistol matches of 1921 will be fired on the rifle range at Camp Perry, Ohio, during the week beginning Aug. 22. Lieut. Col. Morton C. Munro, U.S. Cav., has been appointed executive officer of the

matches, which will be preceded by the shooting matches of the National Rifle Association of America.

RETARDING DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The War Department, aided by the Militia Bureau, made a strong effort to secure increased appropriations for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1922, concentrating the effort upon the basis of maintaining 125,000 National Guard troops. This would have required an increase of \$12,000,000 over the appropriation as passed by the House, or approximately a total appropriation of \$35,000,000. The conference report shows that the House appropriations totaled \$23,950,100, which the Senate increased to \$28,965,100. The conferees agreed on total appropriations of \$25,820,100. This is a decrease of \$3,145,000 from the Senate's figures, but a gain of \$1,870,000 over those of the House. In the opinion of well informed officers the hardest blow to building up and maintaining an adequate strength of National Guard troops was the action of the conferees in permitting only twenty per cent. of all amounts under the appropriations for arming, equipping and training the National Guard to be interchangeable, instead of consolidating all sums in one fund, as proposed by the Senate, which adopted the proviso of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. This proviso permits the disbursing of certain monies appropriated for arming, equipping and training the National Guard as one fund. Restriction to twenty per cent., it is stated, will seriously retard the development of the National Guard during the year 1922, since it nullifies to a considerable extent the possibility of the adoption of the military policy Congress wrote in the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920. "Neither the War Department nor the Militia Bureau can be held responsible or criticized because of the provisions of the Appropriation bill as it stood when the conferees reported it to the House on March 1," said a high ranking officer, adding: "In exact pursuance of law, a military policy has been announced by the War Department. The details have been communicated to the states and have been accepted by the states in good faith, but adequate funds are necessary or the whole policy fails. Efforts are being made at this very time throughout the United States to meet the plans proposed by the committee of National Guard, Reserve and Regular Army officers for an efficient military policy. The very first step in its development is thus seriously obstructed by Congress through failure to appropriate sufficient funds to enable the War Department to carry out its plans. Conditions, economic and otherwise, probably do require curtailment of Government expenses but without a doubt there are many expenses which could be materially reduced with less danger to the future welfare of the nation. The War Department will continue the development of the National Guard as planned, but its efforts to comply with the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, will be seriously hampered by reason of lack of financial support from Congress. Without doubt the Militia Bureau will endeavor to carry on National Guard development, but it can see no immediate prospects of additional allocation of troops for the next fiscal year. Such allocations, if made, will doubtless apply only to those states which refused their allocation during the present fiscal year, but which intend to resume the reorganization of the National Guard in the next fiscal year."

CONGRESS FAILS TO ACT ON LIEUT. GENERAL GRADE.

Congress having adjourned without enacting the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill introduced by Senator Wadsworth for the revival of the grade of lieutenant general in the Army, which amendment gave the President discretion to appoint to this grade two general officers who distinguished themselves in command of field armies in France, increased rank for Major Gen. Hunter Liggett was denied him. General Liggett, for whom General Pershing urged promotion to lieutenant general as fitting tribute "to one of America's greatest soldiers," will go on the retired list on March 21, and it is not likely that Congress before that date will have opportunity to confer on him higher rank in recognition of his brilliant service in the World War. Senator Wadsworth's amendment would have provided like recognition of the admirable service of Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, the only other commander of a field army overseas. Speaking of the apparent lack of appreciation on the part of the people and of Congress of the great service these officers performed in the greatest war of all history a high ranking officer of the Army expressed the view that failure to confer the rank of lieutenant general in this instance could not be laid solely at the door of Congress, but could be ascribed in part at least to interference through outside influences in the matter of rewarding general officers. He continued: "Congress, I know, found it practically impossible to take any definite action at this time. The friends of General 'A' did not want to see Generals 'B' and 'C' rewarded ahead of General 'A' and the friends of General 'B' did not want General 'A' to take precedence. Likewise the friends of General 'C' did not want either Generals 'A' or 'B' to receive recognition as long as General 'C' did not get it. So what could Congress do but wash its hands of the whole controversy? Now, the question of reward for distinguished service in a great war is a matter that should be determined by the people through their representatives in Congress. It seems to me that whenever Congress is in the mood to reward any Army officer for his distinguished

service any partisanship which may be felt should be kept in the background and Congress allowed a free hand to consider such reward upon its merits. From my own observation of just how this unfortunate situation relative to conferring the grade of lieutenant general came about, I have come to the conclusion that if members of Congress are left to make their own decisions the chances would be better for all officers deserving recognition of their getting appropriate reward for their distinguished service."

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMY.

The War Department has called the attention of department and corps area commanders to the necessity for co-ordination under the provisions of G.O. No. 112, W. D. 1919, relating to the conducting of Army schools. The unit schools for officers, post schools and unit schools for enlisted men, it is pointed out, are for the instruction and training of all grades with a view to securing uniform and efficient training of all troops of the respective commands. But it was not contemplated that students should be detached from their organizations and stations for attendance at these schools. It is emphasized that attendance should be in general in addition to the performance of normal duties, and that daily school instruction should be closely allied to the drills or exercises in which the troops are engaged. Only occasional excuse from duties with commands for the purpose of attending special classes should be permitted. In several cases corps area commanders have attempted to establish schools which took on in a large measure the activities of the Special Service Schools, having courses covering periods of as much as four months, during which time students are wholly detached from their units, and in some cases sent to other stations. The number of officers and personnel generally is insufficient to permit such detachment, according to the War Department, which directs that all territorial commanders make a careful study of schools operating within their commands other than General or Special Service Schools, or schools under the Education and Recreation Branch. All schools are to be discontinued which do not clearly come within the scope of G.O. No. 112. Commanders are to issue the necessary instructions to prevent the establishment of such schools in future without first having obtained the authority of the War Department. Among Army officers there has been objection to educational activities where they were the cause of detachment of officers and enlisted men from the performance of their normal soldierly duties. There has been a feeling that the idea of a "great American university" to be conducted in the Army has been overdone, and that the Army should gradually work back to "normal soldierly duties."

N.R.F. VS. NATIONAL GUARD PAY.

The Navy Department has definitely announced that it will not issue general authority to discharge members of the Naval Reserve Force to enable them to enter the National Guard. In case there are any special cases of men preferring service in the National Guard to that in the N.R.F., it is stated such men should make application to the commandant of the naval district in which they reside and that each case will be considered upon its merits. The Chief of the Militia Bureau has so advised the adjutants general of the states and territories. This declaration by the Navy Department was brought about as a result of certain National Guard units enlisting members of the N.R.F. on inactive duty without first having obtained their discharge from the Reserve Force. It would appear that the inducements offered in the National Guard are proving to be more attractive than those offered in the N.R.F. Warning in this regard was sounded by Capt. James P. Parker, U.S.N.R.F., when he testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in January. Captain Parker called attention to the fact that it is necessary for a Naval Reservist to be credited with three months' duty afloat before he is qualified to draw more than \$12 a year, and said: "We are therefore in the position of being obliged to say to the prospective recruit who is trying to decide whether he will take up the naval branch or the military branch of the volunteer service: 'You can go into the National Guard, and in addition to your active duty pay you can be paid the equivalent of \$60 a year, a dollar a drill for your sixty drills; but if you come with us for approximately four years you can only get \$12 a year, and you cannot draw that \$60 until after you have put in three or four years' service and have completed your three months' duty afloat.' That is a very serious handicap." Captain Parker urged the committee to recommend to the Congress the enactment of Sec. 2, H.R. 13789, which was not enacted, however, at the session just closed, which would eliminate the necessity of performing three months' duty afloat in advance of receiving the retainer pay. If such were the case the monetary inducements in the Naval Reserve Force and the National Guard would be practically the same from the beginning.

WAR DEPARTMENT TO SELL FLEET OF BARGES.

The War Department has announced that in accordance with the recent act of Congress directing the discontinuance of operation by the Government of the fleet of barges on the New York state barge canal it is about to offer its entire fleet for sale. This consists of fifteen self-propelled, thirty-eight steel cargo, sixteen concrete and ten wooden coal barges, together with three small tugs.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CLOSED, OF ITS FINAL SESSION.

Senate of New Congress in Special Session.

The Senate of the 67th Congress convened on March 4 to begin the special session which was called by proclamation of President Wilson on Feb. 3, at the request of (then) President-elect Harding. The purpose of the session is to consider the confirmation of Cabinet appointments or other appointments submitted by President Harding.

Fortifications Appropriation Bill Signed.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 18100, for the fiscal year 1922 was signed by President Wilson on March 3. The House on March 2 concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill, the principal amendments being those providing for the covering into the Treasury of various unexpended balances of appropriations, these items amounting to \$250,807,628.28 as against \$223,553,760 in the House bill, to go back to the Treasury.

President Wilson Signs Four Important Bills.

The President on March 1 signed H.R. 15441 making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and carrying \$574,000,000; H.R. 15935, making an appropriation of \$15,250,000 for the construction, repair and preservation of rivers and harbors; H.R. 15902, carrying \$276,000,000 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and prior fiscal years; and H.R. 15344 providing \$265,000,000 for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Soldiers' Bonus Bill Fails of Passage.

All hope of passing the Soldiers' Bonus bill by the Senate during the sixty-sixth session was abandoned on March 2 by its supporters.

Sundry Civil Bill Amended.

After the Senate had struck out the provision for the \$10,000,000 appropriation Minch Shools draw in the Sundry Civil bill on March 3 the House accepted the measure and the bill went to the President. Before this action was taken it was feared that the bill would fail of passage and the Senate adopted and sent to conference a bill providing approximately \$15,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for disabled Service men. The Senate Soldier Hospital bill later was passed by the House and sent to the President.

Improved War Risk-Bureau Service Bill.

A bill designed to improve the service given soldiers by the War Risk Bureau was passed by the Senate on March 3 and sent to the President. It provides \$1,000,000 for the establishment of fourteen original offices of the bureau throughout the country where soldiers can take their compensation and insurance claims for direct adjudication.

Mr. Daniels Says S.J. Res. 259 is Unnecessary.

In view of the carefully detailed plans that have been made for aerial attacks on warcraft, as described in the article on "Army-Navy Joint Bombing Test" on pages 742-743, Secretary of the Navy Daniels on March 1 directed identical letters to Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Chairman Butler, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he declared that he considered unnecessary the passage of S.J. Res. 259 which directs the Secretary of the Navy to turn over certain obsolete seacraft to the Air Service of the Army to conduct extensive tests on same to further study and development of aerial attack on seacraft.

SERVICE LEGISLATION THAT FAILED.

The Army and Navy measures introduced in the Senate and House during the 66th Congress which expired for want of action before the close of the session numbered several hundred. Among the more important, in addition to the Naval Appropriation bill, the Soldiers' Bonus bill, or others noted elsewhere, are the following:

Army Legislation.

Senator Wadsworth—Transportation and subsistence to destination soldiers and their families in France (similar bill introduced by Mr. Kahn in the House).

Same—Filling of vacancies at West Point by appointment of alternates (similar measure introduced by Mr. Morin in the House).

Same—for the creation in the Army of the U.S. of grade of lieutenant general (similar bill introduced by Mr. Kahn in House).

Same—Authorizing a military merit badge and additional base pay thereon.

Same—Authorizing retirement of members of Army Nurse Corps.

Same—to enable the U.S. to participate in the work of International Aircraft Standards Commission.

Senator Knob—To authorize retirement of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder in grade of lieutenant general.

Senator New—For creation of a Department of Aeronautics (single air service).

Representative Caldwell—Amending Section 24b, act of June 4, 1920, providing for classification of officers.

Rep. Kahn—For enlisted men of Army who are rated specialists to count their pay as specialists toward retirement pay.

Rep. Siegel—Creating three grades of warrant officers in Army.

Rep. Valle—For retirement of former officers of Philippine Scouts.

Same—for relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond period of their enrollment.

Rep. Kranz—Amending Section 24a, act of June 4, 1920, crediting officers on Army promotion list with prior services in U.S. Marine Corps when not in service with the Army.

Rep. Durrow—For retirement emergency officers who served prior to World War in an enlisted status.

Navy Legislation.

Senator Gerry—To permanently transfer U.S. Coast Guard from Treasury Department to Navy Department.

Senator Newberry—To credit officers of U.S. Naval Reserve Force with time served in Naval Auxiliary Service.

Senator Page—To allow receipt of goods, merchandise or treasure for freight or safekeeping on board a vessel of the Navy.

Same—Providing for retirement of officers of U.S. Marine Corps by reason of injuries or disabilities resulting from operations against the enemy.

Same—Providing that warrant officers of U.S. Marine Corps be commissioned chief warrant officers under same conditions as commissioned warrant officers of Navy.

Rep. Butler—Providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment, including amendment of decision of Comptroller of Treasury relating to rank and precedence; full retirement privileges for Naval Reserve and temporary officers; increasing allowance for commuted ration; providing for a Bureau of Aeronautics, etc.

Same—Appointing Admirals W. S. Benson and W. S. Sims permanent admirals in Navy.

Rep. Hicks—To appoint Albert C. Read and John H. Towers permanent commanders and Patrick N. L. Bellinger per-

manent lieutenant commander in Navy, for their exploits in transatlantic flight.

Rep. Butler—Authorizing removal of Naval War College from Newport, R.I., to Washington, D.C.

Rep. Peters—Limiting payments of gratuities for enlistments in Navy and Marine Corps.

Rep. Britton—To correct status of permanent and temporary officers in grade of rear admiral.

Rep. Keller—For transfer of certain officers of Medical Reserve Corps to Regular Navy service.

Rep. McPherson—To establish grades of pay clerk, chief marine engineer, chief quartermaster, clerk and chief pay clerk in U.S. Marine Corps.

Rep. Hicks—To change name of Bureau of Navigation to Bureau of Personnel.

Same—to abolish by statute punishment of solitary confinement on bread and water. (The practice has been abandoned.)

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL FAILS.

Senator Poindexter Compelled to Withdraw Bill.

After four days of debate in the Senate, Senator Poindexter realized on March 3 that it was impossible to have the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 pass that body as it was sent from the House and he made a motion that it be set aside. This means that a new bill will have to be presented in the House the forthcoming extraordinary session of the 67th Congress. Senator Poindexter told the Senate a number of circumstances had brought about the failure of the bill. "The chief one," he said, "is the late date it was received from the House, Feb. 24. As it came from the House it contained no appropriation for aircraft, while Great Britain has provided millions of pounds sterling for that service. The House bill provided nothing for airplane carriers for service with the fleets. It only provided one-half speed for carrying out the building program of capital ships and battle cruisers." Senator Hale asked that an agreement for a vote late in the day be made. Senator Poindexter presented a proposed unanimous consent agreement for a vote at 4 o'clock, but Senator Borah objected. He said there never had been a time, since the bill came up when it would have been possible to pass it, adding: "Take a little pleasure in the fact that by my objection to this unanimous consent resolution I can perhaps get some attention drawn to the hospitalization of Service men of the late war, who, in spite of all this anxiety about supply bills, are being left to rot and die for lack of care."

In a statement regarding the failure of the bill to pass Senator Poindexter said that he regarded the failure as a very serious misfortune in that it delays the making of plans for the next fiscal year. "I take it for granted," he said, "that a bill will be passed in the extraordinary session and believe, with the impetus of the new membership, that thorough and adequate provision will be made for the maintenance of our present Navy, and complete development of our naval program." In regard to the situation of the United States with respect to world conditions, which has been quite thoroughly studied in the committee, Senator Poindexter said: "I can say that Great Britain is developing her Navy, in lines in which she is not already fully equipped, at an enormous rate. The world is in an unsettled condition. The United States is engaging in sharp controversies with several nations, development of American commerce is itself in a formative state, and there has not been a period in many years where there is so great a need for a thoroughly equipped, well rounded and efficient Navy."

Members of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, who expressed regret because of failure of the bill to pass, spoke in commendation of Admiral R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, and the officers of the Navy who had appeared before the committee at the recent hearings. It was the general sentiment that the needs of the Navy were presented convincingly and without any discernible intention to do anything but present actual essentials. The assistance the committee had from Admiral Coontz was particularly referred to as most helpful, and the Admiral's comprehensive grasp of details received warm praise.

DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL IN SENATE.

Disarmament Conference Resolution Agreed To.

The Senate began the debate over the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 on Feb. 28, most of the time devoted to it being taken by Senators King and Borah, who spoke in opposition to the "enormous expenditures" proposed and in advocating a general policy of economy to be achieved by reducing the appropriations added to the House bill by the Senate Committee. The Senate began the debate over the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 on Feb. 28, most of the time devoted to it being taken by Senators King and Borah, who spoke in opposition to the "enormous expenditures" proposed and in advocating a general policy of economy to be achieved by reducing the appropriations added to the House bill by the Senate Committee. The Senate began the debate over the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 on Feb. 28, most of the time devoted to it being taken by Senators King and Borah, who spoke in opposition to the "enormous expenditures" proposed and in advocating a general policy of economy to be achieved by reducing the appropriations added to the House bill by the Senate Committee.

The first amendment to the bill was a provision to pay five cents a mile to youths entering the U.S. Naval Academy while traveling from their homes to Annapolis. An hour and twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time it was introduced until it was adopted.

In spite of the feeling that the measure would not pass, the Senate on March 1 adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill proposed by Senator Edge slightly modifying Senator Borah's proposal for a conference on reducing naval building, the vote being 58 to 0. As amended the Borah proposal provides that the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, shall invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to consider a reduction of the naval building plans for a period of five years. By a vote of 30 to 28 the Senate defeated an amendment offered by Senator Walsh of Montana to authorize the President to invite the governments of the leading nations to send delegates to meet in the United States or elsewhere to consider the question of disarmament. This was opposed on the ground that it was tantamount to a recognition of a League of Nations.

Pacific Situation Considered in Executive Session.

This action took place at night following an afternoon session in which Senator Poindexter, who was in charge of the bill, made a strong plea for the appropriations contained in the Senate bill in opposition to Senator

Borah's remarks on the previous day. For over two hours the Senate was in executive session discussing the bill from the viewpoint of the situation in the Pacific. This was done at the suggestion of Senator Lodge, who informed the Senate that this Government intended to maintain a strong policy in the Pacific and that if this policy was to prevail the naval arm must not be weakened. The island of Yap controversy was reviewed at length, as were also other features of the Pacific problem. Senator Lodge made it plain that he was not predicting anything as serious as war, but that he was urging the Senate to make possible a Navy adequate to the needs of the United States. Senator Williams charged that Senator Lodge was trying to raise a "bugaboo" in an effort to get the naval bill out of the way. He said he declined to concede that the "bugaboo" existed. It is understood that much of the information given to the Senate by Mr. Lodge was based on testimony recently given the Committee on Foreign Relations by Under Secretary of State Norman H. Davis. Senators said afterward that while the debate was illuminating and at times very interesting, little progress, if any, was made in untangling the snarl into which the Senate has been driven as a result of the controversy over the Naval Appropriations bill.

Pacific Problem and the Navy.

Replying to Senator Borah's speech of Feb. 28, Senator Poindexter said: "Instead of having a Navy to meet possible emergencies, to let this building program go over, as the Senator from Idaho yesterday proposed, would mean that our Navy would go on the basis of a fifty per cent. reserve. If this bill goes over into the extra session the emergency matters for which that session is to be called will be impeded by the necessity for the continuance of this controversy. It is of the utmost importance that the Navy be maintained at full strength and that the 1916 program should be permitted to be carried on to completion. The United States is confronted at the present time in its foreign relations with a very critical situation. For the first time in our history we have an opportunity as the result of the war to secure an adequate Navy to protect and defend the interests of the United States. It is the only thing we get out of the war. We did not even get the island of Yap. Japan obtained a great empire on the Pacific ocean, extending over 4,000,000 square miles of land and water. We have begun to assert our rights and to say that we want the island of Yap internationalized. It would be false economy not to continue the building program now and this whole situation ought not to be relegated to the extra session."

Comparing the American and Japanese naval building programs, Senator Poindexter stated that when the present programs were completed Japan would have six scout cruisers as against three for the United States. She would have nine battle cruisers to six for this country. Japan would have twenty-four ships of the "first magnitude" as compared to twenty-seven for the United States. Defending the increased enlisted personnel allowed by the Senate committee, which is 120,000, as against 100,000 voted by the House, Senator Poindexter asserted that the 120,000 estimate was 20,000 less than the present authorized strength of the Navy.

PERSONNEL PROVISIONS IN BILL THAT FAILED.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 15975, when it was reported in the Senate as noted in our issue of Feb. 26, carried the following personnel provisions as recommended to be added to the bill, by the Senate:

Sec. 2. Hereafter no enlisted man in Navy shall be paid re-enlistment gratuity, or any proportionate part thereof, in excess of amount equal to one month's pay for each year of service in his last expiring enlistment.

Sec. 3. Heroines' money as may be appropriated under Bureau of Yards and Docks for public works, exclusive of repairs and preservation, shall be available until expended.

Sec. 4. During fiscal year 1922 ration for officers and enlisted men of Navy entitled thereto shall be commuted at sixty cents per diem; commuted value of ration for midshipmen shall be \$1.08 per diem; commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital shall be credited at \$1 per ration to naval hospital fund.

Sec. 5. Section 1431, Revised Statutes, shall apply to all branches of the naval service. Hereafter no officer shall be re-enlisted under said section who has not at time of retirement attained permanent rank of captain in Navy.

Sec. 6. As consideration for suitable site and requisite rights, privileges, and easements for receiving and distant-control radio station in Porto Rico Secretary of Navy is authorized to exchange or lease land under naval control in Porto Rico not otherwise required for naval purposes. In time of war or national emergency Navy Department shall have without cost use of any land so exchanged or leased.

Sec. 7. Officers of Navy who have been or hereafter may be promoted or appointed to grades or ranks of permanent commander, captain, or rear admiral shall take rank and precedence in their respective grades or ranks ahead of officers holding temporary appointments therein. Provided, That from May 22, 1917, until date of approval of this act officers of Navy shall take rank and precedence from date of their original commission in rank or grade, whether permanent or temporary.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Navy is authorized to transfer to Fleet Naval Reserve at any time within his discretion any enlisted man of naval service with 10 or more years' naval service. Men so transferred with less than 20 years' service shall receive retainer pay now prescribed by law for transferred members of Fleet Naval Reserve of 16 years' naval service.

Sec. 9. Section 8 of Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, [against wearing of uniform after discharge] is suspended until Jan. 1, 1923, in its application to persons honorably discharged from Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard between April 6, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1920; Provided, That persons convicted of a felony or a crime involving moral turpitude are excepted from operation of suspension herein.

Sec. 10. Last paragraph of Section 2, act of June 4, 1920, is amended to read: "That all officers of Naval Reserve Force and temporary officers of Navy who have heretofore incurred or may hereafter incur physical disability in line of duty shall be eligible for retirement under same conditions as now provided by law for officers of Regular Navy, who have incurred physical disability in line of duty: Provided, however, That application for such retirement shall be filed with Secretary of Navy not later than June 30, 1922."

Sec. 11. In all cases where it shall be made to appear to satisfaction of President that a commissioned or warrant officer or an enlisted man with charge of desertion now standing against him on rolls and records of Navy or Marine Corps has served honorably in war with German government, either in military forces of Allies or in other branches of military service of U.S., President is authorized, in his discretion to cause an entry to be made on said rolls and records by the Navy or Marine Corps, releasing said officer or enlisted man of all disabilities which he had heretofore or would hereafter suffer by virtue of said charge of desertion thus appearing against him.

Sec. 12. The benefits provided in act of June 4, 1920, for beneficiaries of officers dying in the service shall apply in cases of all officers who died on active duty between July 1, 1918, and June 4, 1920.

Sec. 13. The accounting officers of Treasury are authorized and directed to allow in settlement of accounts of disbursing officers of Navy and Marine Corps payments made by them for civilian outlays furnished enlisted men of Navy and

Marine Corps upon discharge for bad conduct, undesirability, or incapacity since Nov. 13, 1917.

Sec. 14. The paragraph in Legislative Appropriation act for fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, providing for temporary employees in office of the Solicitor for Navy Department, is amended to read: "For temporary employees in office of Solicitor for Navy Department, \$20,000: Provided, That no person shall be employed hereunder at rate of compensation exceeding \$1,000 per annum except: One at \$8,000, one at \$2,400, one at \$2,250."

Sec. 15. Any suit at law or in equity now pending or hereafter brought in any State court on account of any contract for services or materials for performance of any contract made by or for Navy Department during period of war with Germany, and for which services or materials that department might be held bound to reimburse its contractor in amount determined in such suit, may be removed by defendant therein to district court of United States for proper district if requested by Secretary of Navy, and if United States thereafter assumes defense as real party in interest, procedure therein and defense thereof shall be subject to rules of court and law applicable to defense of suits against United States.

Sec. 17. Creates in the Department of the Navy a Bureau of Aeronautics.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

The Army Appropriation bill had not been signed by President Wilson up to 11:30 a.m. on March 4. Any later action is noted on another page.

Pay Provided for 156,666 Enlisted Men.

The conferees on the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 15943, reported agreement on March 2, their report was approved by both houses, and the bill was sent to the President. The bill carries a total of about \$385,000,000. The House conferees refused to appropriate under "Pay of enlisted men" funds sufficient to care for a strength of 162,000 as the Senate desired, and a compromise was reached by providing pay for 156,666 men. All this, notwithstanding the fact that Congress in a joint resolution recently passed set the average strength of the Army next year at 175,000.

The Senate amendment that would have authorized the revival of the grade of lieutenant general and the appointment thereto of Major Generals Liggett and Bullard, who commanded the two American field armies in France, failed of approval by the House conferees and was stricken from the measure.

In the portion of the bill devoted to the Military Academy the Senate's provision of extra pay for officers on detached duty at the academy was stricken out by the conferees.

Based on the conference report of certain provisions for Army appropriations for the fiscal year 1922, as the report appeared in the Congressional Record of March 1, the view of chiefs of services and branches was very general that there was nothing to do but to strive for the best results, even though results might fall short of satisfactory accomplishment. The provision of \$46,000,000 for pay of officers of the line and staff is sufficient for 14,000. The original estimate was \$42,000,000, and the House so passed the item, but it was later determined that inasmuch as there are so many vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant to which second lieutenants would be promoted, leaving the grade of second lieutenant practically vacant, the sum required to pay 14,000 officers, all higher in grade than second lieutenant, would be \$46,000,000, and this amount is provided by the bill.

For pay for warrant officers the Senate's increase to \$1,413,000 is adopted and the House clause limiting the number of warrant officers to 1,000 was stricken out, thus permitting the appointment of the necessary number of warrant officer band leaders. The sum of \$1,000,000 for increase to officers of the Air Service was retained and the clause providing that none of this sum shall be used for pay of Reserve officers, which was stricken out by the Senate, was reinstated in the bill. The limitation to 500 enlisted men who may be permitted to fly was also approved in the report.

The conferees recommended that the language, proposed by the Senate, making appropriation available during 1921 for paying members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, be stricken out. It is explained this will defer all training camps of the R.O.T.C. until after July 1. The usual custom has been to begin the camps on June 16, and plans had been made to open camps this year on that date, but the camps will have to be postponed, as there are no funds now available to pay the students for attendance.

No agreement was reached on the matter of extending the appropriation for pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1919 to provide for adjustment of pay claims growing out of service in the World War. Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance, stated that if this is not extended there will be many such claims after July 1, and there will be no funds to meet them. There are approximately 34,000 claims now pending in the Finance Department, but it will be impossible to pass on all of them between now and June 30 on account of lack of clerical force.

A clause recommended by the Quartermaster General, which was incorporated in the bill as passed by the Senate, was stricken out in the conference. This clause contemplated a recommendation by the Quartermaster General to the War Department to revert to the practice before the war, as provided in Sec. 1302 of the Revised Statutes, that money saved by enlisted men on undrawn clothing account might be paid them on discharge. It was believed the custom of having a clothing allowance fund for each man, instead of the present practice of a service issue, would effect a great saving, but this action of the conferees will preclude reversion to the former custom.

The provision of \$150,000 for the encouragement of breeding of riding horses for the Army, according to the chief of the Remount Service, will, with the utmost economy, enable the keeping of the 150 stallions it is estimated the Service will have acquired by June 30, and make it possible to carry out the plans as contemplated.

PAY OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The conferees on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, who reported to Congress on Feb. 25, had agreed to a salary appropriation of \$5,000 for the Assistant Secretary of War. The reason for this reduction from the \$10,000 originally carried in the bill was that the conferees had an impression that an increase had been put in the bill by the House Appropriation Committee, the salary of the former second and third assistants to the Secretary of War having been \$5,000. When the matter was brought to the attention of members of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 26 it was stated that the figure would be restored to the \$10,000 as provided in the act of June 4, 1920. In War Department circles there appeared to be an im-

precision that should the salary appropriation remain as amended at \$5,000, the incoming Secretary of War would be handicapped for it was believed no man equipped as the law demands would be found to take the place at \$5,000. The act of June 4, 1920, directs that in addition to other duties, "The Assistant Secretary of War, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall be charged with the supervision of the procurement of all military supplies and other business of the War Department pertaining thereto and the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs. The Assistant Secretary of War shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum," etc.

FLOW OF PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Estimates Show Congestion Is Not Likely.

To counteract the apprehension existing among Navy officers as to the probability of congestion in the higher commissioned ranks that would interfere with the flow of promotion, the Bureau of Navigation has prepared an unofficial estimate which shows those officers who will be junior in the senior ranks of the line covering the years from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1935. This estimate was prepared by approximating the average number of vacancies in each grade, the number of promotions each year as a result of graduation of midshipmen, and by the application for retirement of the average number of officers who are passed over by the selection boards. The estimate is also based upon the transfer to the Regular Navy of 1,200 temporary and Reserve officers as provided in the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, and it may be accepted by Navy officers as the nearest approach to probability which experts in Navy personnel can reckon covering the next fifteen years.

Table of Estimated Promotions.

July 1, 1921.

Will be	Name	Pres. permanent rank.
Rear Admiral	Henry A. Wiley	Captain
Captain	Clarence S. Kempf	Commander
Commander	John N. Ferguson	Lieutenant Comdr.
	July 1, 1922.	
Rear Admiral	Harley H. Christy	Captain
Captain	William K. Riddle	Commander
Commander	Felix X. Gygax	Lieutenant Comdr.
	July 1, 1923.	
Rear Admiral	Edward H. Campbell	Captain
Captain	Jesse B. Gay	Commander
Commander	Ralph C. Parker	Lieutenant Comdr.
	July 1, 1924.	
Rear Admiral	Frank H. Brumby	Captain
Captain	Stephen C. Bowan	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Robert A. Burg	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1925.	
Rear Admiral	Edward McCauley	Commander
Captain	Lawrence P. Treadwell	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Edward H. Connor	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1926.	
Rear Admiral	John Halligan, Jr.	Commander
Captain	Earl R. Shipp	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Charles H. Maddox	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1927.	
Rear Admiral	John W. Greenslade	Commander
Captain	James S. Woods	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Charles J. Moore	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1928.	
Rear Admiral	Charles S. Freeman	Commander
Captain	Pierre L. Wilson	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Herbert O. Roestel	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1929.	
Rear Admiral	John G. Church	Commander
Captain	John S. McCain	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	George B. Ashe	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1930.	
Rear Admiral	Frederick R. Nail	Commander
Captain	David A. Scott	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Robert P. Molten	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1931.	
Rear Admiral	James P. Murdock	Commander
Captain	Louis H. Maxfield	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	James A. Saunders	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1932.	
Rear Admiral	Walter E. Whitehead	Commander
Captain	George C. Logan	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Heister Hoogewerff	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1933.	
Rear Admiral	John S. Arwine, Jr.	Lieutenant Comdr.
Captain	Joseph Baer	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	H. V. La Bomberd	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1934.	
Rear Admiral	Arthur H. Rice	Lieutenant Comdr.
Captain	Herbert A. Jones	Lieutenant Comdr.
Commander	Thomas G. Berrien	Lieutenant
	July 1, 1935.	
Rear Admiral	Joseph V. Ogan	Lieutenant Comdr.
Captain	William R. Munroe	Lieutenant
Commander	Julian B. Timberlake	Lieutenant

STRENGTH OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

A census of all the officers and men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on active duty on Feb. 28, 1921, compiled by the Navy Department totaled 12,825 officers and 150,756 men, a grand total of 163,581 officers and men in both Services. These figures were divided as follows: Navy, Regulars, 7,359 officers and 126,221 men; Reserves, 958 officers and 1,002 men; warrant officers, Regulars, 1,337; warrant officers, reserves, 34.

Midshipmen, (Naval Academy), 2,114.

Judge Advocate General (prisoners, officers and men), 1,230; a grand total of 140,255.

Marine Corps, Regulars, 894 officers and 21,615 men; Reserves, 13 men; warrant officers, Regulars, 129; warrant officers, Reserves, 0.

Judge Advocate General (prisoners, officers and men), 211 men. This is a grand total in the marines of 22,802 officers and men.

Nurse Corps, Regulars, 270; Reserves, 176; U.S.N. R.F., 9; total 464.

The shortage of enlisted men in the Navy, based on a strength of 143,396, is 17,175 men. The shortage of enlisted men in the Marine Corps, based on a strength of 27,400, is 5,785.

QUALIFY FOR U.S. NAVY CORPS.

Qualification of temporary and Reserve Officers and civilians in the various corps of the U.S. Navy was announced on Feb. 24 at the Navy Department as follows:

Dental Corps—Leonard M. Desmond, Iowa, qualified for Lieutenant (j.g.).

Chaplain Corps—Lieuts. Patrick J. Hamersley, Bartholomew P. Huske, Frank L. Janeway, Albert R. Parker, Hersey E. Roundtree and Walter L. Stelzer qualified for permanent lieutenants.

Civil Engineer Corps—Lieut. Harold W. Johnson, U.S.N.,

and Lieuts. Charles L. B. Anderson, Harry L. Hilton, Albert Hoar, Collins L. Macrae, Dow H. Nicholson, Albert A. Ort, Ralph H. Stearns and Robert E. Yates, U.S.N.R.F., qualified for permanent lieutenants. C.E.C.: Temp. Lieuts. (j.g.) Edward D. Griffin and William W. Schneider, and Lieut. (j.g.) Thomas J. Brady, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., qualified for permanent lieutenants (j.g.).

The following civilians have qualified for appointment as lieutenants (j.g.) in the Civil Engineers Corps: Floyd C. Bedell, William D. Chandler and Cushing Phillips, N.Y.; Henry E. Wilson and George R. Brooks, Pa.; William O. Hiltabiddle, Jr., Washington, D.C.; Harry W. Kenney, Md.; Alexander Maryin, Jr.,

The following temporary chief pharmacists have qualified for appointments as permanent chief pharmacists: Walter Zur Linden, Datus M. Hervey, Thomas C. Hart, Robert Martin and Lester E. Bote.

SINKING OF U.S.S. WOOLSEY.

A collision occurred on Feb. 26 about six a.m. between the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Woolsey, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, Jr., and the merchant steamer Steel Inventor, thirteen miles southwest of West Coiba Island, just off the coast of Panama. Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, reported to the Navy Department, Feb. 27, that 112 officers and men of the destroyer were saved and that fifteen of her crew were missing, with two injured and one dead, as follows: Missing—Mach. Mate John J. Galcher, Electrician George E. Wochman, Engineman Henry G. Hancock, Firemen Elbert J. Harson, George J. Zibello, Leo Nowardsky, Harold Reed, Little O. Stewart, Webb Stubblefield, Charles N. Yost, D. T. Blakely, Floyd Coltening and Emerson D. Waight, Storerkeeper Emeryson F. Long and Blacksmith Roman Fieckis.

The following injured were transferred to the Birmingham: D. M. Caigo, water tender, and Atorsi Burnside.

Dead: Tom Stanley Woodcock, engineman first. Body placed on board the Buchanan.

Admiral Rodman stated that the Woolsey was cut in two when she was hit by the steamer and immediately flooded and sank. The survivors were taken aboard the destroyers Aaron Ward and Philip. The steamer Steel Inventor was not seriously damaged and proceeded to Balboa under convoy of the destroyer Buchanan. The collision took place while the Pacific Fleet, to which the Woolsey was attached, was en route from Panama waters to its California base, after participating in joint maneuvers with the Atlantic Fleet.

In a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Feb. 28, Admiral Rodman stated that a court of inquiry had been ordered on the sinking of the Woolsey, to be held at Balboa. The Admiral also reported that he had requested the commandant of the 15th Naval District to institute legal proceedings against the steamer Steel Inventor, pending the outcome of the investigation.

The officers of the Woolsey were Comdr. H. C. Gearing, Jr., Lieut. P. F. Shortridge, executive; Lieut. D. R. Knap, Ensigns M. A. Barber, W. H. Brucker, W. R. Cushman, E. P. Forrestel and R. Keith and Gunner F. Purucker. The Woolsey was a modern destroyer, launched in September, 1918. She had a normal displacement of 1,154 tons; 310 feet long; 30 feet 11 1/2 inches beam. On her trial trip the Woolsey attained a speed of 35.33 knots. Her armament consisted of four 4-inch guns, two 3-inch guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. In December last the Woolsey and the tender Prairie were in collision in San Diego harbor, the Woolsey being damaged amidships. Repairs, however, were made in time for her to leave port with the rest of the fleet on Jan. 7.

COURT OF INQUIRY ON COMMANDER BOUCHER

The proceedings of the court of inquiry which inquired into "alleged misconduct of Lieut. Comdr. Creed H. Boucher, U.S.N. (since dismissed by sentence of G.C.M.), while attached to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and the political, legal and financial administration of the government of American Samoa and the naval administration of the commandant of naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, during the incumbency of the late Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N." have been made public by Secretary Daniels. The report goes into the details of affairs at the American Samoan Islands from the year 1900 until April, 1920, to which time the Samoans were happy and contented with the American administration. The report then takes up the later unrest and financial loss, due to failure on the part of the natives to keep up their copra production. The report also takes up the antagonism of a portion of the natives against the administration, which it says was largely influenced by Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Boucher and Arthur Greene, a journalist, in making false and misleading statements.

Commander Boucher, it is declared, was guilty of disobedience of orders, insubordination and was drunk and disorderly. It was also declared by the court that he was disrespectful to his C.O., Commander Terhune, that he made false statements against him, and that he criticised the President and the Secretary of the Navy. The administration of the late Comdr. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., since April, 1920, while honest financially and legally, the court says, lacked tact and firmness, due to his mental and physical condition, as indicated by his failure to correct the growing feeling of unrest and discontent by immediate and effective action. The court found that Comdr. Arthur C. Kail, U.S.N., showed lack of judgment and tact in handling a serious situation, and failed to give his superior officer hearty support.

The recommendations of the court that Comdr. Arthur C. Kail be detached from duty at the naval station at Tutuila and ordered to the Kansas, that Arthur A. Greene be deported, and that Commander Boucher be tried by G.C.M. were all promptly carried out.

SUBMARINES IN DISTRESS.

The U.S. Coast Guard office at the Barge Office, New York city, received a wireless message at 10 p.m., March 8, reported to be from the U.S. submarine O-7 calling for assistance about three miles east of Race Rock, Wilderness Point, Long Island Sound. Another message for assistance was received at the same time reported to be from the U.S. submarine O-8, which was said to be aground between Penikess and Gull Islands in Buzzard's Bay. Immediately instructions were sent to New London, Conn., the nearest base, to render assistance. The O-7 was in command of Lieut. P. H. Weaver and the O-8 of Lieut. A. E. Giann.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

(Continued from page 748.)

Colonel Holden to Command Plattsburgh R.O.T.C.
 Col. George J. Holden, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College of Vermont, will be the commanding officer of the R.O.T.C. camp at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. The training at Plattsburgh as at all other R.O.T.C. camps is to begin on June 16 and continue for six weeks. All of the Infantry students from the 1st, 2d and 3d Corps Areas will assemble at this camp. Colonel Holden has commanded the R.O.T.C. camps at Camp Funston, Kas., and Camp Devens, Mass.

ARMY ITEMS.

Remount Association Impromptu Horse Show.

The American Remount Association is to hold its fourth impromptu horse show at the Riding and Hunt Club in Washington on March 5 at 8 o'clock p.m.

11th FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

The Secretary of War on March 3 ordered the organization of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade headquarters. The order directs that the 11th Field Artillery Brigade headquarters and the 11th Ammunition Train be organized in the Hawaiian Department from personnel available in that department, and in accordance with tables of organization. The order also assigns the 11th Field Artillery Brigade to the Hawaiian Department and the 11th Ammunition Train, the 8th, 11th and 13th Field Artillery to the 11th Field Artillery Brigade.

Army Foreign Service Tours.

Foreign service tours are to be applicable to warrant officers, field clerks and members of the Army Nurse Corps as provided for officers and enlisted men in Circular No. 421, W.D., 1920, the War Department has directed. Department and corps area commanders are authorized to approve applications of warrant officers and field clerks for extension of foreign service tours, as provided in the circular quoted and in Circular No. 25, W.D., 1921. Members of the Army Nurse Corps will be relieved of and assigned to foreign service duty upon recommendation of the Surgeon General under the same rules and regulations as apply to officers of the Army.

Temporary Buildings Needing Repairs.

Lient. Col. W. W. Whiteside, head of the Utilities Section, Office of the Quartermaster General, states that many requests are being received for repairs to temporary buildings constructed during the emergency, particularly for the floor joists which are rotting out. There are now about 500 buildings at Camp Dix which will need extensive repairs and complaints are coming in from the camps all over the country. The maintenance of these temporary wooden structures is bound to be expensive, and the wise economy would be to provide more permanent quarters for troops, even though greater concentration of divisions were necessary.

16th Cavalry Field Meets.

The 16th Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Col. W. C. Short commanding, held field meets on Jan. 19, Feb. 2 and Feb. 16 which were a great success. The winners received blue, red and white ribbons, respectively, for first, second and third places. The events included tent pegging, tug of war, trained horse, high jump and mounted wrestling on Jan. 19; officers' jumping, saddling contest, guidon race, trained horse, enlisted men's jumping and mounted wrestling on Feb. 2; mounted gymnastics, potato race, rescue race, enlisted men's jumping contest and officers' jumping contest on Feb. 16. The standing of troops in the three meets was as follows: Troop C, 22; M.G. Troop, 12; Troop A, 10; Troop G, 8; Troop, M, 8; Troop D, 7; Troop F, 5; Troop H, 5; Troop K, 4; Troop B, 4; Troop E, 3; Troop L, 3; Troop I, 2; Headquarters Troop, 2. The 16th Cavalry has kept up its polo reputation during the last two months by defeating Kelly Field in a six-chukker game 12-2; San Antonio at San Antonio 12-2, and again on the Camp Travis field 6-5. On Feb. 13 the 16th defeated the fast 8th Corps Area headquarters team in a hard-fought game 7-5. Lents. T. T. Thorneburgh and C. E. Dissinger are holding down No. 1, while Major H. J. M. Smith plays No. 2, Major H. E. Taylor No. 3 and Major H. W. Hall No. 4.

NAVY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

At the night session of the Senate on March 3 nominations for appointment and promotion in the Navy were taken up for confirmation.

The nominations of the following bureau chiefs were not confirmed: Rear Admirals C. B. McVay, Jr., as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and E. R. Stitt, as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The nomination of Major Gen. John A. Lejeune as Commandant of the Marine Corps was also not confirmed.

The following officers who have been holding temporary higher rank were confirmed in that rank, as follows: Captains to be rear admirals: Edward Simpson; Josiah S. McLean, April 19, 1920; Newton A. McCully, June 6, 1920; Andrew T. Long, June 6, 1920; Thomas Washington, June 8, 1920; Guy H. Burge, June 27, 1920.

Commanders to be captains: Chester Wells, John M. Luby, David W. Todd, R. Z. Johnston, Thomas T. Craven, Ralph Earle, G. S. Lincoln, Charles M. Tozer, W. T. Cluverius, D. W. Wurtsbaugh, W. L. Littlefield and Albert W. Marshall.

The following officers were confirmed as commanders: Joseph M. Reeves and Samuel M. Robinson, additional numbers: Bayard T. Bulmer, Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., Roy R. Adams, Henry G. S. Wallace, Edward J. Marquart, William T. Conn, Jr., John H. Blackburn, John T. Bowers, Joseph F. Daniels, Frank C. Martin, Frank Rorschach, Stephen C. Rowan, Walter S. Anderson, Henry D. Cooke, Leo Sahm, William W. Smyth, Fred H. Poteet, Ralph A. Koch, Lamar R. Leahy, Sam C. Loomis, Macgillivray Milne, Harold R. Stark, John S. Arwine, Jr., Martin K. Metcalf, Ralston S. Holmes, William J. Giles, Charles S. Kerrick, Ernest Frederick, John S. Abbott, Thomas H. Taylor, Francis J. Cleary, additional numbers, and Wilson Brown, Jr.

There were seventy-one lieutenants confirmed in the grade of lieutenant commander.

Several thousand appointments in line and staff in grades of lieutenant, lieutenant (j.g.) and ensign were also confirmed.

In the Marine Corps temporary colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors were confirmed as permanent in their grades subject to examination required by law.

Several hundred Army officer promotions and transfers were also confirmed, but Senator McKellar's objection held against the confirmation of the promotions of captains and lieutenants in the Regular Army.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

Air Forces of Both Fleets Flying North.

The flying forces of the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets which flew northward from Balboa and Colon, C.Z., respectively, were reported by the Navy Department on Feb. 26 to be flying successfully with the exception of Seaplanes 10 and 12 of the Pacific Fleet, which were reported on that day, in a radio to the North Island Naval Air Station, near San Diego, to have been forced down between Balboa and Bahia Honda. The rest of the squadron reached Punta Arenas in safety, thus completing the second leg of its 3,200 mile flight. The air force of the Atlantic Fleet, which had to pursue a roundabout course in order to miss the strong trade winds from the northeast, safely finished the fifth leg of its flight, when it arrived at Belize on Feb. 25. On March 1 the U.S.S. Harding and seven planes arrived at Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba. On the same date the U.S.S. Shawmut and Sandpiper left Cienfuegos for Guantanamo. The report of these movements marks the beginning of the last leg of the great cruise of this force in Caribbean waters and back along the Central American coast. When the air-boats and tenders have arrived in Guantanamo they will have rejoined the Atlantic Fleet at its base and their Caribbean cruise will have been completed.

Air Service Reorganization Policy.

Corps area commanders were notified by the War Department on March 3 that the size of the Air Service and the number of its various units were so unbalanced as to demand that the National Guard and the Organized Reserves be considered with the Regular Army in order to secure co-ordinated effort in the organization and operation of the Air Service as a whole. Economy and efficiency, says a War Department statement issued at the direction of Secretary Baker, make it desirable to have so far as practicable, only one system of airdromes, supply depots and repair depots for the three components of the Air Service, viz., the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. A plan for the distribution and location of Air Service units for the three component parts is now in preparation and will be issued soon to serve as a guide. While the location of the National Guard units within a given state is, by Sec. 68, act of June 4, 1920, vested in the state, the War Department desires that the boards of officers appointed to locate these units give careful consideration to the coordination plan referred to and assign units to the locations therein given so far as is compatible with local and other conditions within the state.

Lieutenant Conoy to Fly from Atlantic to Pacific.

Lient. William D. Conoy, Air Ser., U.S.A., who succeeded in making a successful flight from North Island Air Station, San Diego, to Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla., in 22 hours 27 minutes flying time, arriving at the latter place on Feb. 24, as told in our issue of Feb. 26, intends leaving on a return flight, according to a press dispatch from Jacksonville. He plans to start at midnight on March 7 in an attempt to lower his own record. He is to follow the same route as that when he flew eastward, and expects to make only one stop, for fuel, at Dallas, Texas.

Navy Seaplane in Fatal Accident.

Five negroes, while bathing on the beach at Pensacola, Fla., were killed on March 1 when a Navy seaplane, piloted by Ensign John W. Alcorn, U.S.N., side-slipped, its wingtip sweeping the sands where the bathers were gathered, says a press dispatch from Pensacola. It is believed the tail of the machine became entangled in the string of a kite. Ensign Alcorn was reported as having resigned his commission before the flight took place and was to have been discharged on the day of the accident. He was placed under arrest pending an investigation.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS NOTES.

Identification of Reserve Officers.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, while pleased with the approval of the War Department of the plan to allow purchases of uniforms and equipment at the same price as paid by officers of the Regular Army, are concerned because of the requirement that the request for purchase be accompanied by proper means of identification establishing that the person making request is a member of the O.R.C. Inquiry at the War Department discloses that there is now in preparation a list of Reserve officers, which is to be published and distributed to the quartermaster depots. With this list available for reference at depots, it will only be necessary for an officer to establish that he is the person of his name mentioned on that list. It is considered that this will be no more difficult than securing identification at a bank. Until these lists are distributed, however, supply depots are required to apply to The Adjutant General's Office for the identification of the applicant. The War Department also has under consideration the issuance of an identification card to each Reserve officer, similar to the card carried during the war, but no decision has been made as yet. It may be said that every effort is being made in the War Department to facilitate purchases by Reserve officers and that in all probability identification cards will be issued.

F.A. Bulletin for Reserve Officers.

Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, is sending to all Field Artillery officers of the Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps, a complete file of the Field Artillery Information Bulletin which is published at the Fort Leavenworth Field Artillery School, covering all numbers from the first issue printed Dec. 20, 1917, up to the issue for September, 1919. This Dec. 20, 1918, up to the issue for September, 1919. This numbers that have been received at the office of the Chief of Field Artillery. It is believed that the bulletin has been sent to each officer from the September, 1919, issue on, hence no provision is being made to supply numbers from that date up to the present time. Beginning with the March number, which is now being printed, each copy of the Field Artillery Information Bulletin will contain a section devoted entirely to instruction matter intended primarily for Reserve officers for use by them as tests for some of the subjects required in the examination for promotion to higher grades in the Reserve Corps. At present this is the only way by which the Chief of Field Artillery can distribute instruction matter not contained in official publications to officers of the Reserve, and officers are urged to retain their copies when received, as funds are so limited no reprints can be supplied.

Information for Q.M. Reserve Officers.

An information section has been established in the office of the Quartermaster General for the purpose of

furnishing information to Reserve officers of the Quartermaster Corps, of whom there are now nearly 9,000. The establishment of this section was occasioned by the many requests for information on numerous subjects sent in by Reserve officers, and such requests now should be addressed to the Chief, Personnel Division, office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. It is planned to institute a correspondence course available for all Reserve officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

DR. HERTY SPEAKS ON CHEMICAL WARFARE.

Dr. Charles Herty, past president of the American Chemical Society and editor of the official publication of that organization, gave an address on the chemical industry as it relates to warfare, in Washington, D.C., recently, before an audience composed of officers of the Chemical Warfare Service and chiefs of other services of the Army, several Congressmen and scientists. He stated that Germany is producing more dyestuffs, the laboratories for which may be used to produce warfare chemicals, than she produced before the war. He pointed out that both England and France tried to create their own chemical industries by passing an act forbidding the introduction of chemicals into those countries, while the United States had not enacted such a law, although the matter was brought before Congress nearly two years ago. Dr. Herty predicted that when aviation and chemical warfare become linked together as they should be, which no doubt would be accomplished in the course of time, it will mean the immediate submission of any country that is not prepared for defense against an antagonist so equipped. The people, he said, who refuse to recognize this progress that aviation and chemical warfare are making are not only like the proverbial ostrich but are menacing their country by not giving support to proper defense.

APPOINTMENT OF NAVY PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Commenting on the suggestion by a correspondent of the name of Capt. John S. Carpenter, S.C., U.S.N., for appointment as Paymaster General, a Navy officer writes: "It is certainly logical that the Secretary of the Navy, in the selection of a Paymaster General, should consult and consider the list of active officers from the top. With very definite qualifications in mind, that man should be taken who first meets them all. The qualifications are integrity, broad experience, keen mind, executive ability, and the confidence of his associates and juniors. He needs those qualities that guarantee to the Congress honesty of intent and of action, and that guarantees to his juniors in the Supply Corps and to his associates in the Navy a whole-souled devotion to the welfare of the Navy and of the United States. Rank, experience, ability, and straightforward honesty of purpose must weigh in the decision. Fortunately the senior captain in the Supply Corps of the Navy meets every qualification. Captain Carpenter has kept in close touch with departmental activities and has a very keen appreciation of the needs of the Navy. I think we may all count upon him always to approach the problems of Navy administration with an analytical mind and a singleness of purpose which looks always to the interests of the United States and our proper Navy preparedness for duty in war."

CHICAGO A. AND N. CLUB DINNER TO GEN. WOOD.

The Army and Navy Club of Chicago gave a dinner and reception on Feb. 21 at the Drake Hotel in honor of its recently elected president, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. The occasion was a notable one and the club entertained nearly 1,400 guests, including representative citizens of Chicago and many officers of the Service who appeared in uniform. Officers of the Civil War and Spanish-American War were also represented as were the various leading clubs and social organizations of the city. The foreign nations were all represented by their consular representatives. Letters of regret at non-attendance were received from the President, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy. The Army was represented, in addition to General Wood, by Col. Eli A. Helmick; the Navy by Capt. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, commanding Great Lakes Naval Station; the Marine Corps by Lieut. Col. Frank Halford; and the Naval Reserve Force by Capt. Edward A. Evers, in command of that force at this district. After dinner and reception dancing was indulged in until an early hour. Music was furnished by two full string orchestras, the Great Lakes band and several bands from various Army organizations. "This occasion," writes a correspondent, "was one of the most inspiring to the Service that has ever taken place in the city and the unanimous response by the general citizenship was indeed flattering to the Service. General Wood may well feel proud of the great tribute of respect shown him." The club has formulated plans for the acquirement of permanent club headquarters commensurate with its dignity and the Service it represents. In addition to General Wood as president, officers of the club recently elected are: Vice-presidents, Major Alfred J. Benson, Q.M.C., and Capt. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A.; secretary, Capt. Frederick Kelsen, U.S.M.C.; treasurer, Major Clifford Arwick, U.S. Vols. Directors: Major Gen. George H. Harris, Col. Charles E. Jaques, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. Julius R. Kline, J.A., and Earl L. Thornton, Q.M.C.; Majors Will H. Clark, Q.M.C., Perry M. Shepard, Q.M.C., and William Cuthbertson, Med. Corps; Capt. George F. Ummacht, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Capt. Edward A. Evers, U.S.N.R.F.

GEORGETOWN OUTSHOOTS SYRACUSE.

A gallery rifle shooting match between teams of ten men each from Georgetown and Syracuse universities, shot during the week of Feb. 20 to 25, was won by Georgetown with an aggregate score of 931 points against 922 by Syracuse. The match was a twenty-shot match, each competitor firing ten shots in the standing and ten in the prone positions, at a range of fifty feet, the five highest scores standing and prone being combined for team record.

LATE CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.*Failure of the Army Bill.*

A dispatch from Washington states that President Wilson failed to sign the Army Appropriation bill, which measure will have to be reintroduced in the extraordinary session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

REPORT ON NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, of which Senator Hale is chairman, held exhaustive hearings on the Navy Department's conduct of the Navy in the World War, will make report to the Senate. Chairman Hale stated that the report of the majority will be filed, probably early in the extraordi-

nary session of the 67th Congress. The minority members, Senators Pittman and Trammel, have indicated that they will submit separate minority reports. The investigation, which was the outcome of a letter of Jan. 7, 1920, to the Secretary of the Navy from Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., on "Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War," began on March 9, 1920, and ended on May 28, 1920.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Rear Admiral William Strother Smith, U.S.N., on special duty in the Navy Department, has been assigned to duty as technical adviser to the Secretary of the Navy, a duty performed in part by the late Col. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Naval Dispensary, Washington, and a personal physician to President Wilson, was on Feb. 25 ordered to command the Navy Dispensary. Admiral Grayson acted as medical aid to Presidents for more than a year, serving in succession under Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. His official detail has always been at the Naval Dispensary. He relieves Capt. J. B. Dennis, who has been transferred to the hospital at Great Lakes, Ill.

Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington with Office of Naval Operations as Director of Naval Aviation, has been assigned to command the U.S.S. South Carolina of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and will take on his new duties next week. During his tour of duty as Director of Naval Aviation, Captain Craven by his ability influenced a considerable advance despite the small appropriations allowed for naval aviation by Congress.

Rear Admiral Harry A. Fields, U.S.N., has been ordered detached as commandant of the 13th Naval District, and is to command the Train of the Pacific Fleet.

Eight Navy Officers Resign.

The resignations of three permanent and five temporary officers of the Navy were accepted by Secretary Daniels during the week of Feb. 24-March 3. The permanent officers were in the Medical Corps and are Lieuts. H. W. Harris, C. Koenigsberger and J. E. Bellinger. The temporary officers were Lieuts. N. Chatillon, line; A. J. Link, Med. Corps; Lieuts. (j.g.) A. O. Kolstad and H. E. Richardson, and Ensign A. J. Burry.

Navy Officers for Asiatic Station.

From fifteen to twenty Navy officers in the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (j.g.) and ten ensigns are to be assigned to duty with the Asiatic Fleet. The assignments are to be made during May, June and July and will fill vacancies caused by the expiration of tours of duty of officers in these grades now on the Asiatic station.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navy Radio Sends President's Address.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on March 2 that President Harding's inaugural address would be sent by Navy radio to every ship and station of the Service on March 4. Beginning soon after the delivery of the speech the high-powered station at Sayville, Long Island, N.Y., was to commence sending on 7,800 meters, and at the same time the station at Arlington, Va., was to begin sending broadcast on 2,500 meters. The message was to be picked up by the San Diego, Calif., station and relayed to the Far East. Navy vessels everywhere were to be enabled to pick up the address. Amateur radio operators in all parts of the United States were given an opportunity to pick up the address by reason of it having been sent broadcast.

U.S.S. Swan Floated.

The U.S. mine sweeper Swan, which has been ashore at Duxbury, Mass., since November last, was floated on Feb. 22 during an unusually high tide. She was towed to Plymouth harbor for examination and temporary repairs. The Swan went aground on Nov. 29 while trying to float a navy oil barge which was subsequently saved.

Annual Meeting of Navy League.

The annual meeting of the Navy League is to be held on March 5 at its headquarters in Washington. The annual banquet is to take place in the evening at the New Willard Hotel. Among the speakers, it is expected, will be Secretary of the Navy Denby and the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand.

Marine Corps Rifle Shooting.

Expert team rifleman's badges have been awarded to the following members of the 1920 National Match team of the U.S.M.C.: 1st Lieut. Charles C. Simmons, Gun. John J. Faragher, Gun. Sergts. John McGuire and Charles R. Nordstrom, Sergts. Claude Denny, William F. Mell and Albert F. Frederick and Corp. Edgar J. Doyle. Out of the 14,479 officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who engaged in target practice during the year 1920, 12,055 qualified, a percentage of 83; 2,431 qualified as expert rifleman, 2,669 as sharpshooters, and 6,955 as marksmen.

Marines Punished for Raid.

The Navy Department on Feb. 28 received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, U.S.N., commanding the special service squadron which was ordered to Managua, Nicaragua, following the raiding of a newspaper office by U.S. Marines, which said: "The work of G.C.M. has been completed. The accused all pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years' confinement each with dishonorable discharge. Rated men were reduced. Clemency was recommended by the court. The proceedings were approved, but have reduced confinement in each case to two years."

Navy Storehouses at San Diego.

The contract for the construction of storehouses for the U.S. Navy at San Diego, Calif., has been awarded to the K. E. Parker Co., of San Francisco; price \$144,000, completion in 270 days. Bids on the training station at San Diego will be opened March 2.

Navy Mutual Aid Association.

The following officers have recently applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association: Comdr. Raymond E. Corcoran, H. V. McKittrick, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Brown, L. C. Thysen, F. P. Conger, E. J. Blankenship and E. J. Foy; Lieuts. Schuyler Adams, W. C. Colbert, Max Silverman, J. W. Gregory, J. W. Daugherty, W. G. Deewell, M. W. Anderson, V. R. Moore, R. W. McReynolds, E. A. Thiele, George L. Hart, Louis P. Leduc, Russell M. Ihrig, Arthur D. Freshman, and Henry M. Mullinix; Ensigns Robert K. Madson, Jr., and R. E. Koch; Chief Pharm. W. G. Gilliam, Pharm. R. H. Stanley, U.S.N.; Capt. T. H. Watson and Lieut. Merton J. Hatchelder, U.S.M.C., and Thomas S. Clarke.

Receiving Ship at Bay Ridge.

The U.S. receiving ship at Bay Ridge, N.Y., Capt. G. L. P. Stone, commanding, issued a very artistic menu card on Washington's Birthday, showing the inviting cables served on that day. The front page of the menu was printed in colors and included a picture of George Washington and a reproduction of the picture, "Spirit of 1870." Various amusements are given aboard the ship on different dates, and these include motion pictures, dances and vaudeville.

Results in Interfleet Athletic Events.

In the interfleet boxing and wrestling contests held between members of crews of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets on Jan. 17 while the ships were at Balboa, C.Z., under authority of Admiral H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., the results were as follows: Won by the Atlantic Fleet—Boxing, flyweight, Javier (North Dakota) defeated Diamond (Idaho); bantamweight, Gordon (North Dakota) defeated Carpenter (Arkansas); welterweight, Cooney (Nevada) defeated Biss (Idaho); middleweight, True (Nevada) defeated Fortney (New Mexico); heavyweight, Maxted (Shawmut) defeated Grant (New Mexico). Wrestling: Lightweight, Kinney (Delaware) defeated Barber (Idaho); light heavyweight, Sweet (Arizona) defeated Finn (New Mexico); heavyweight, Finney (Bridge) defeated Hancock (Texas). Won by Pacific Fleet—Boxing: Featherweight, Sutton (Pennsylvania) (draw) Etchell (Arkansas); lightweight, Fisher (New Mexico) defeated Castalucci (Nevada); light heavyweight, Grant (New Mexico) defeated Meissner (Arizona). Wrestling: Welterweight, Bloomfield (Idaho) defeated Simon (Nevada); middleweight, Bednar (New Mexico) defeated Bibeau (Arizona).

Service Men Box in New York.

In a series of boxing events in which Service men alone participated, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York city, on March 1, under the auspices of the International Sporting Club, Pvt. John W. Smith, U.S.A., in the featherweight class, defeated Seaman Anthony Alba, U.S.N., of the Newport Training Station. Seaman James Bozchon, U.S.N., in the welterweight event, defeated Pvt. Jack Goulding, M.T.C., U.S.A. Pvt. Vincent Lopez, 1st Division, U.S.A., in the middleweight class won from Seaman John Petronis, U.S.N., of the Newport Naval Training Station, while Corp. Dan Toomey, 1st Division, U.S.A., lost to Seaman James Brown, U.S.N., of the Hampton Roads Naval Training Station, in the lightweight bout. In the light heavyweight event Sgt. James Harrison, 22d Inf., U.S.A., defeated Seaman Albert Kemp, U.S.N. Pvt. R. N. Townsend, U.S.A., lost to Seaman Wallace Scirpavage, U.S.N., in the heavyweight event.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Thirty-six lieutenant commanders of the U.S. Coast Guard, who were requested to state their views as to abolition of visor ornaments on the uniform cap have responded to the request, and the vote was a tie. Only one officer failed to state his preferences. In view of this situation there will be no amendment of uniform regulations affecting the visor ornaments, according to Coast Guard headquarters.

Coast Guard Headquarters points out that it is extremely important that upon receipt of supplies and equipment either from the New York store or the San Francisco store received invoices for such supplies and equipment be returned to the issuing store with as little delay as possible. Neglect to do so causes considerable trouble and recently it was brought to the attention of headquarters that one unit of the Service held nearly two dozen separate invoices for about five months after the articles had been received.

The Navy Department has informed the Coast Guard that personnel which served on U.S.S. Tuscarora from May 23 to Nov. 11, 1918, is entitled to an escort clasp for the Victory Medal. The clasp may be had shortly on application to Coast Guard headquarters, Washington.

COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1921.

Martin W. Rasmussen to be district superintendent from Sept. 9, 1920, to fill an existing vacancy.
Ralph T. Crowley to be district superintendent from Sept. 10, 1920, to fill an existing vacancy.
Cade to be ensigns from date given: Noble G. Ricketts, Oct. 13, 1920; Paul K. Perry and Arthur G. Hall, Oct. 11; Irving W. Backlow, Oct. 7; Harold G. Bradbury, Oct. 12; Ephraim Zoole, Oct. 8; Merlin O'Neil, Carleton T. Smith and Norman H. Leslie, from date of oath.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same ships in the complete table which appears on pages 764-5 of this issue:

Arthensa. Arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, March 1.
Chautau. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 27.
Hansard. Arrived at New Orleans March 1.
Hardson. Sailed from Cape Haitien for Guantanamo Feb. 28.

Humphreys. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 24.
Kane. Arrived at Gravesend, England, Feb. 27.

San Francisco, Mahan and Murray. Sailed from Guantanamo for Guanacababo Bay, Cuba, Feb. 28.

Neches. Sailed from Port Arthur for Canal Zone March 1.

New Hampshire. Arrived at Gravesend, England, Feb. 27.

Pittsburgh. Arrived at Maita Feb. 28.

Quail. Arrived at Guantanamo Feb. 28.

Sacramento. Sailed from Guantanamo for Colon March 1.

Shawmut and Sandpiper. Sailed from Cienfuegos for Guantanamo March 1.

Smith-Thompson. Sailed from Constantinople for Smyrna Feb. 26.

St. Louis. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 26.

Swan. Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., March 1.

Wheeling. Sailed from Havana for Guantanamo Feb. 28.

Wood. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 26.

Yacona. Sailed from New York for Bermuda March 1.

Bancroft, Belknap, McCall, McCook and Rodgers. Arrived at Charleston March 1.

Barker. Sailed from Batum for Varna Feb. 28.

Borie. Sailed from Samsun for Batum Feb. 28.

Buffalo. Sailed from Mare Island for California City March 1.

Cassin and Goff. Sailed from Charleston to sea March 1.

Chattanooga. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, March 1.

Childs. Sailed from Gibraltar for Cherbourg March 1.

Champlain, Greene, Palmer and Williams. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 28.

Elliott, Greer, Lee, Tarbell, Upshur and Yarnall. Sailed from Cava for Lingayen Gulf, P.I., March 1.

Fox. Sailed from Alexandria for Constantinople Feb. 27.

Houston. Sailed from Mare Island for California City March 1.

Le Vallette. Sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco Feb. 28.

Oriole. Sailed from Mare Island for San Diego Feb. 28.

Saturn. Sailed from Mare Island for Bremerton Feb. 28.

Starlight. Arrived at Brest March 1.

Trinity. Arrived at Maita March 1.
Tennessee. Arrived at Lynnhaven Roads, Va., March 2.
Vulcan. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, Feb. 28.
Williamson. Sailed from Gravesend for Portsmouth Feb. 28.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Feb. 28, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Amy to Engr. Of., Naval Station, Olongapo.
Lieut. Comdr. D. B. Beary to duty U.S.S. Hancock en route to San Diego, Calif., thence to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.
Lieut. (j.g.) G. Heron to duty U.S.S. Test.
Ensign N. B. Cotter to duty U.S.S. Eagle 43.
Lieut. G. A. France to duty U.S.S. O-14.
Lieut. G. L. Harris to command U.S.S. N-6.
Lieut. (j.g.) T. J. Malarkey to duty U.S.S. Hancock.
Lieut. J. H. Selfert (Sup.C.) to Supply Officer, U.S.S. Houston.
Lieut. T. Shelley to command U.S.S. H-4.
Lieut. P. B. Weaver to command U.S.S. T-1.
Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Will to command U.S.S. Graves.

Orders to Officers Feb. 24, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chase and in command when commsd.
Lieut. T. V. Cooper to command U.S.S. O-7.

Comdr. J. P. Daniels to command U.S.S. Leonidas.

Lieut. B. J. Dreishak to command U.S.S. Falcon.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. Kauff to nearest R.S. in United States.

Gun. R. E. Leaver to duty U.S.S. New York.

Capt. D. P. Mannix to duty Third Naval District.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Rhodes (Med.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Hampton Roads, Va.

Comdr. G. E. Smith to duty Naval Inspector of Ordnance in Charge, Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julian's Creek, Va.

Lieut. E. F. Barker (S.C.) to U.S.S. St. Louis.

Lieut. C. E. Briggs to U.S.S. Scorpion.

Ensign W. S. Cunningham to U.S.S. Whipple.

A.P. Clerk C. W. J. Hopkins to U.S.S. Chattanooga.

Ensign S. B. Isquith to U.S.S. Tattan.

Lieut. G. E. Rose to U.S.S. Bruce.

A.P. Clerk J. G. Connolly to duty with Sup. Off., Destroyer Div. 18.

Ensign B. Jones to U.S.S. Elliott.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. J. Manley (S.C.) to Sup. Off., Destroyer Div. 13 (U.S.S. Greer).

Ensign M. M. Maxwell to U.S.S. Newport News.

Lieut. L. B. Marshall (M.C.) to Med. Off., Destroyer Div. 26.

Lieut. D. C. Royer (M.C.) to Med. Off., Destroyer Div. 13.

A.P. Clerk J. E. Wallace to duty with Sup. Off., U.S.S. Helena.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Wilson (M.C.) to Med. Off., Squadron (U.S.S. Panther).

Lieut. O. J. Channon (C-3) to U.S.S. Kittery as exec. off.

Lieut. C. Poole (C-3) to duty R.S., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. S. Hascroth (C-3) to U.S.S. Mars as exec. off.

Note.—Chief Btch. H. Feskan (ret.) died at his home, Lynn, Mass., Jan. 21, 1921.

Orders to Officers Feb. 25, 1921.

Capt. T. T. Craven to command U.S.S. South Carolina.

Lieut. A. F. France to duty U.S.S. O-12.

Ensign D. G. Genest to duty U.S.S. Eagle 31.

Bear Admiral C. T. Grayson (Med.C.) to command Naval Dispensary, Washington.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. H. Hupp to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. S. Morris to duty Submarine Chaser 204.

Lieut. C. M. Madsen to duty U.S.S. Eagle 31.

Lieut. E. C. O'Connell (C-2) (D.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. A. R. Parker (C-2) (Chap.C.) to duty R.S. at San Francisco.

Orders to Officers Feb. 26, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Ainsworth to duty as Exec. Off., U.S.S. Hancock.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Gunnell (Sup.C.) to duty R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Ensign W. E. Ross to duty U.S.S. Tadoussac.

Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace to command U.S.S. Ringgold; to command U.S.S. Robinson.

Lieut. J. H. Warman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maryland and on board when commsd.

Orders to Officers March 1, 1921.

Lieut. V. S. Armstrong (M.C.) to duty Naval Hospital, Port Lyon, Colo.

A.P. Clerk C. E. Coleman to duty with supply officer U.S.S. Comfort.

Pharm. H. W. Elliot to duty Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Bear Admiral H. A. Fields to duty as commander, Train, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. O. M. Forster to U.S.S. Kansas as 1st Lieut.

Comdr. J. C. Hilton (Sup. C.) to supply officer Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

A.P. Clerk F. C. Huber to duty with supply officer Naval Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Junkin to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with submarines.

Lieut. A. H. Melton to duty on Asiatic Station.

Ensign F. J. Riley to duty R.S., Boston, Mass.

Comdr. R. O. Smith, Jr., to command U.S.S. King.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. F. Woodward (Sup. C.) to supply officer R.S., Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Young to officer in charge Navy Recruit Station, Milwaukee, April 15.

Lieut. S. W. Armstrong (S.C.) and S. S. Burton, Jr., U.S.N.R.F., from Paris to U.S.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Barber (D.C.) from Peking, China, to Naval Station, Olongapo.

A.P. Clerk B. A. Fairchild to duty with supply officer U.S.S. Mohican.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. V. Flavell (S.C.) to supply officer Division 20 (U.S.S. Alder).

A.P. Clerk A. H. Gerbig to Naval Station, Cavite.

Lieut. T. E. Hipp (S.C.) to U

THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

Lieut. Col. David H. Biddle, who for many months served at Cologne as liaison officer with the British forces, left Coblenz with his family on Jan. 24, en route to the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale, commanding the 2d Brigade, reviewed the 50th Infantry, Col. Harry E. Knight in command, at Mayen on Jan. 21. General Hale complimented Colonel Knight on the soldierly appearance of the regiment. The review was preliminary to that of the 2d Brigade which was to take place on Jan. 28. On Jan. 22 Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, commanding 1st Brigade, inspected the animal-drawn trains of his brigade at Coblenz. After the inspection the units passed in review. General Sladen expressed himself as highly pleased with the showing made by the trains and complimented the organization commanders.

M. Deveze, the Belgian Minister of War, who arrived at Coblenz on Jan. 24 to visit the A.F. in G., on Jan. 25 decorated Major General Allen with the Belgian decoration of the Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold. Col. David L. Stone was created an officer of the same order. Major P. H. Bagby, Major G. M. Peek and Lieut. W. B. Summer were created officers of the Order of the Couronne. After the ceremony M. Deveze, accompanied by Lieutenant General Ruquoy, Colonel Dubois, Lieutenant Colonel Gilliaux, Major Deone and Commandant Duquesnoy, all of the Belgian army, reviewed the 1st Brigade. Later in the day the Minister and his staff accompanied General Allen and his staff to Niederzissen, where they witnessed a combat firing problem conducted by the 2d Brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, was the dinner guest of Gen. and Mrs. Allen at their home on Jan. 20. Other guests were Majors and Mmes. F. M. Andrews and J. K. Crain, Lieut. W. B. Summer, Miss Lowden and Miss Enders. Among the brilliant social affairs that took place in January was a dinner at the Officers' Club on Jan. 17 by Major and Mrs. Kerr in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Allen. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. W. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Cols. and Mmes. Bates, Tate, F. R. Keefer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sheen, Lieutenant Colonel Melville of the British army, Majors and Mmes. P. H. Bagby, H. D. Higley, C. K. Nulsen, E. W. Bethel, R. E. Grinstead, F. M. Andrews, Majors G. M. Peek and W. A. McCullough, Mrs. R. Warren, Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. W. M. McCullough, Mrs. Lanner Dunn, Capt. J. S. Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barton, Lieut. W. E. Chickering, Miss Bradley, Miss Higley and Lieut. H. T. Allen, Jr.

Major Rawson Warren, as retiring president of the Shrine Club of the Rhineland, an organization whose membership is confined exclusively to members of the Masonic order, was presented with a beautiful Shriner's pin by members of the club on Jan. 22, the day of his departure for the United States. Senior Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook entertained all the chaplains of the A.F. in G., and the chiefs of the welfare organizations at luncheon in Coblenz on Jan. 19. General Allen and Col. William H. Johnston were the guests of honor.

Several changes have been made in the A.F. in G. general staff. Major J. T. Kerr has been assigned assistant chief of staff, war plans and training. Lieut. Col. Fred S. Young has been given supervision of educational and vocational training, which has been reorganized by him. Lieut. Col. H. H. Sheen has been assigned assistant chief of staff for supplies in addition to duties as chief quartermaster, A.F. in G. The following officers were to return to the United States early in February: Majors E. E. Bennett, F. M. Fitts, G. J. Gentzko, Capt. D. L. Dutton, A. Smith, P. C. Harper, R. K. Simpson, L. P. Hartley, J. H. Keith, M. S. Weaver, B. H. Dean, Lieuts. M. A. Gillis, J. H. Wise, R. D. Patterson, S. Mahon, P. Mallett and C. E. Filkins. Lieut. A. T. McCone, who had been absent from Coblenz on three weeks' leave, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. McCone, and sister, Mrs. Baker, returned on Jan. 27. Brigadier General Hale was host at dinner at his home at Andernach on Jan. 28, his guests including Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hay, Lieut. Col. A. M. Hall, Majors and Mmes. P. H. Bagby, C. P. Titus, G. G. Bartlett, H. B. Crea, Eugene Santschi, Jr., and Lieut. W. T. Hammond.

The first of a series of monthly get-together luncheons was held at Coblenz on Feb. 3 by seventy officers of the 8th Infantry. At a short business session it was decided to appoint a social committee consisting of four officers to arrange for future luncheons, dinners and other social functions. Col. Walter T. Bates was elected president of the 8th Infantry Chapter of the Infantry Association and Capt. J. N. Dalton secretary. After the luncheon the officers went in a body to the royal palace, where an official photograph of the 8th Regimental commissioning personnel was taken.

The board of officers appointed to investigate the circumstances surrounding the airplane crash at Weissenburg on Jan. 23, in which Lieut. Clarence M. Cutler, Air Ser., was killed and Lieut. Chester P. Horland, Air Ser., was severely injured, being still in the hospital when the board ended its investigation, completed its work on Feb. 9. It was determined that the wreck was caused by some object becoming entangled in the steering gear. The airplane was at an altitude of 400 feet and seemingly in perfect condition until the trouble arose. The machine, a DeH-4 was practically new, and had been examined and tested just before the flight.

The 8th Infantry is specializing in automatic rifle firing. A school for officers was recently established where they were instructed in the use of the weapons. A school was started later for non-coms.

Major L. Bengough, British army, who was governor of the British military prison at Cologne, was found dead in bed, with a bullet hole in his head, at his quarters on Feb. 8. Major W. J. Holmes, also of the British forces, died at Cologne on Feb. 5 as the result of injuries received in a football game. Both officers were well known among officers of the A.F. in G., who greatly regret their deaths. Gen. and Mrs. Allen were guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. W. A. McCain, at the Officers' Club in Coblenz on Feb. 5. Among guests were Cols. and Mmes. F. E. R. Keefer, W. T. Bates, D. L. Tate, Lieut. Cols. and Mmes. H. H. Sheen and E. A. Sturges, Majors and Mmes. P. H. Bagby, H. B. S. Burwell, John Dibble, J. L. Parkinson, C. M. Thistle, F. M. Andrews, S. G. Talbott, Majors W. H. Haidlup and F. T. Armstrong, Capt. and Mmes. R. J. Creed, W. H. Sudder, Capt. A. F. Kingman, Lieuts. C. G. Hutchinson and W. H. Donaldson, Jr., Mrs. Dibble and Miss Collins.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hay were guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Richard Dear at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on Feb. 2. Miss Genevieve Johnston, daughter of Col. W. H. Johnston, gave a dinner party at the club on Jan. 23 in honor of the members of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission. Among guests were Gen. and Mrs. Allen, Brigadier General

Hale, Col. and Mrs. W. T. Bates, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. H. Sheen, Major G. M. Peek, M. Tirard, the French High Commissioner; the British High Commissioner and Mrs. Arnold Robertson, the Belgian High Commissioner and Mme. Robin Jaquemyns and Commandant Bizard, of the French army, and Mme. Bizard, Col. and Mrs. D. L. Stone gave a musical and dance at their home in Coblenz on Feb. 4 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ripley and Miss Ripley, of Tacoma, Wash. Several hundred Army people were present, among them Gen. and Mrs. Allen, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Sladen and Brigadier General Hale.

Major and Mrs. P. H. Bagby and Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. B. Cauthorn were hosts at a dinner given at the Officers' Club, Coblenz, on Feb. 2. Lieuts. Nicholas Szilagyi and T. M. Cornell were hosts at a dinner given at the Officers' Club, Mayen, on Feb. 1 and Lieut. T. E. Campbell at another at the Officers' Club, Andernach, on Feb. 4.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 2, 1921.

Mrs. Timberlake had a few friends in for six-handed euchre on Friday. Mrs. Makel entertained in the Blue Room of the Club on Thursday with a large tea for her guests, the Misses Elizabeth Gott and Irene Warfield. Mmes. Timberlake, Danford, Kenner, Weaver, Kemble and B. F. Hoge served.

Col. and Mrs. Mettler gave a jolly sleighing party Tuesday evening, taking advantage of the only heavy snow of the winter. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Danford, Col. and Mrs. Edmund L. Daley, Majors and Mmes. Pendleton, MacMillan, Morrison and Avery, Miss Fiebeger and Major Card; after coming back from Fort Montgomery supper was served, Cols. and Mmes. Fiebeger, Timberlake and Carter joining the guests. Mmes. Fiebeger, Carter and Morrison served.

Mrs. T. K. Brown entertained on Friday with a bridge party of four tables, extra guests joining for tea. Mmes. Timberlake, Carter, Youngs, Crittenden, Ross and Hudnut served.

Col. and Mrs. Holt have returned from a visit in New Haven. Capt. and Mrs. Levy had dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley. Major and Mrs. Du Bois, Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Noyes and children have been spending a few days at the hotel to visit Cadet Noyes. Colonel Noyes has received orders for duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Robinson had a table of six-handed euchre on Monday for Mmes. MacArthur, Fiebeger, Timberlake, Toll and Dravo, others joining for tea. Mmes. Pendleton and Ganoe pouring.

Miss Julia Fiebeger left on Saturday for Akron, Ohio, to be the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. William Upson. Misses Marian Pendleton and Doris Glenn, of Philadelphia, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub, of Fort Thomas, Ky.

Col. and Mrs. Mettler are leaving this week for a two week's trip, visiting Muscle Shoals, Birmingham, Ala., Camp Banning and Fort Monroe. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Miss Fiebeger, who read her paper on "Carducci, Fogazzaro and d'Annunzio"; current events were given by Mrs. Robinson. The North End Bridge Club met on Tuesday with Mrs. J. A. Hoag. The South End Evening Bridge met with Major and Mrs. MacMillan; the Sewing Club with Mrs. Timberlake. At the Officers' tea dance on Saturday tea was poured by Mrs. Casey H. Hayes and Mrs. Bonfils.

There was a large attendance of officers at the Thursday Luncheon Club. Mr. C. W. Rice, secretary of the Association of Mechanical Engineers, spoke on "Engineering Effort in America" and short talks on topics of current interest were given by Colonels Fiebeger and Carter.

Mrs. Pendleton had some guests in for tea on Tuesday for Miss Pendleton, guest of Mrs. G. V. Strong, who with Mrs. Fiebeger assisted the hostess. Mrs. Philip Hayes had some guests in for tea on Sunday as a farewell compliment to Mrs. Donaldson, mother of Major Donaldson, who expects to start soon for Coblenz. Mrs. Dorst gave a tea at the Club on Monday for Miss Katherine Dorst.

Miss Rosamond Burt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. R. J. Burt, of Washington, D.C., who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. James N. Peale, has returned to Washington. Sunday Mrs. Peale had tea for Miss Rosamond Burt, Miss Martha Davis, Cadets Royce and John Windsor Davis.

Three athletic events furnished plenty of interest for followers of sports on Feb. 26, when the Army won the inter-collegiate boxing meet against a team from the University of Pennsylvania, defeated the swimming team from Syracuse University, and lost the hockey game to Hamilton College. The Army won the boxing meet by taking four of the seven three-round bouts, the summaries being: 115-Pound Class—Burkett, Pa., defeated Breitling, Army, knockout, 125-Pound Class—Olmeda, A., defeated Oestricher, P., decision, 135-Pound Class—Harmony, A., defeated Zorakay, decision, 145-Pound Class—Johnson, A., defeated Davis, P., decision, 160-Pound Class—Bersell, P., defeated Burnett, A., decision, 175-Pound Class—Lucas, P., defeated Newman, A., decision. Over 175-Pound Class—Maglin, A., defeated Kraitz, P., decision.

The Army swimming team completed its schedule by defeating Syracuse by a score of 42 points to 11 and incidentally winning every meet since the season opened. Winners of firsts were: 50-Yard Dash—Goodman, Army, 220-Yards—Bredister, A., Diving—Longwell, A., 100-Yard Dash—Timberlake, A., Plunge—Stickley, Syracuse, 640-Foot Relay—Army (Timberlake, Burdill, Bredister, Goodman).

The Hamilton College hockey team won its game from the cadets by a score of 5 to 1; three fifteen-minute periods being played. Major Frank L. Purdon, U.S. Int., acted as referee. The Army line-up: O'Shea, i.w., Marinelli, center; Wood, r.w.; Stour, r.d.; O'Connell, l.d.; Kastner, g. Substitutions—Grant for O'Shea, Vandenberg for Grant, Michelet for Wood, Cawood for Michelet; McNary for Kastner.

Cadet Ernest H. Pfeiffer, from Illinois, a member of the Third Class, was elected captain of the Army basketball five for 1921-22. Pfeiffer played guard all season and was in the game against the Navy on Feb. 26. The election took place on the trip home from Annapolis on Feb. 27.

AIR SERVICE MECHANICS' SCHOOL.

Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., March 1, 1921.

The Air Service Mechanics' School has completely finished the move from Kelly Field to Chanute Field and the change of climate is not as bad as we thought it would be. Freight trains have been continually arriving and as fast as they came swarms of students unloaded them. Everybody feels at home in Chanute Field, the enlisted men's barracks having all the conveniences of steam heat and shower baths. The officers' quarters and non-commissioned officers' quarters are very convenient, and within a stone's throw of all Rantoul.

The school teaches rigging, aero-motors, automobile motors, parachutes, stenography, and machine guns. Recently mathematics were added as a preparatory course lasting one month. Rigging is certainly a wonderful course and the most popular one among the students. The construction of the airplanes is taught by the best instructors obtainable.

Entertainment and recreation is now under consideration. The football team, which won so many victories at Kelly Field, is recuperating and the soccer team is in training and waiting for challenges. A magazine is now being planned by the students and a dramatic club is under contemplation. Time will prove what the A.S.M.S. is doing for the young man who desires a trade. A high school diploma or an equivalent is necessary to enter and this tends to keep the school at its present state of efficiency. Ex-officers and col-

lege men are numerous among the enlisted men. There are 300 students actually receiving instruction. On graduation day the students are dispersed to the various flying fields throughout the states and recent statistics have shown that the students from the A.S.M.S. have been above the ordinary. This is, of course, a compliment to the system of the school. The officers and staff sergeants of the various departments are to be certainly in the throes of expansion. It cannot possibly help expanding and great credit is given to the commanding officer and the officer in charge of training for the wonderful organization and system that prevails here.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 26, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. B. L. Shellhorn left Thursday for Camp Lewis, Wash., their future station. Mrs. B. H. Feile entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Card Club. Bridge was played at five tables. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Parrish entertained Wednesday at a skating party, followed by supper, at their home for twenty-four guests.

President and Mrs. L. D. Coffman, University of Minnesota, entertained Saturday at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant, of this garrison. Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Harms entertained informally Friday at dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Bauseister, who left the garrison that evening for San Francisco, to sail March 3 for Fort McKinley, P.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Denton Villars, St. Paul, entertained Sunday at dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Horace S. Villars, whose marriage took place Feb. 11 at Grace church, New York. Mrs. Villars was Miss Alice Stacey, of Minneapolis.

Fort Snelling has been chosen as the training camp for more than 1,000 embryo officers who are to take the R.O.T.C. course, beginning June 15 and lasting six weeks. Col. George W. Moses, in command of the cadet corps at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., will be in command of the training camp.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 3, 1921.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., at the Academy to-day made the presentation speech at the unveiling of an oil painting of the U.S.S. New Mexico, presented to the Academy by the General Electric Company. The unveiling was in Fisher Hall, the veil over the painting being drawn by two granddaughters of Admiral Benson, Misses Mary Benson Kraft and Gertrude Kraft. The New Mexico was the first oil-burning ship of the Navy. A party came from Washington to attend the ceremonies, which were very marked, representatives from the various departments of the Academy being required, by orders, to be present, a general invitation to the public having also been extended.

Comdr. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. MacG. Milne, of Baltimore, who gave an informal dinner on Saturday. Commander Holmes is in command of the President's yacht, the Mayflower. Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Allen gave a dinner on Thursday, the guests including Mrs. Allen's father, Rear Admiral Albert Mertz; Comdr. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub, of Fort Thomas, Ky., and Capt. and Mrs. Peter E. Traub, of Fort Thomas, Ky.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Amsden, of Baltimore, spent Friday with the family of Comdr. and Mrs. Pierre L. Wilson at the Academy, being en route to the naval station at Charleston, S.C., where Commander Amsden has been assigned to duty. Mrs. Thomas Wade, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. P. Fairfield, wife of Commander Fairfield, has gone to Fort Totten, N.Y., to spend the rest of the winter with her brother, Col. Douglas Duvall, U.S.A. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. D. T. Hunter entertained a buffet supper on Saturday before the gymnasium.

Major J. W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely spent the week-end with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. W. Bunkley. Major Greely is the son of the well-known Arctic explorer. Mrs. John Rankin and her mother, Mrs. Brandt, motored here from Washington on Saturday to see the Army-Navy game, and were the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. D. T. Hunter. Col. John Beaumont, U.S.M.C., was the week-end guest of Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Scott, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Johnston of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry Knox.

Mr. Joseph Driscoll, of Brookline, Mass., spent a few days recently in Annapolis as the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. I. S. K. Reeves. Frederick Paul, who was the bantamweight of the Massachusetts Tech, in the match with the midshipmen on Feb. 19, spent Washington's Birthday with his aunt, Mrs. Walter Vernon, wife of Captain Vernon.

Mrs. G. F. Good, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison. She has a son, a midshipman, in the Academy. Mrs. Charles S. Wood, of Montclair, N.J., mother of Midshipman Wood, who has been here on a visit, has returned home. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Horatio MacMorris were guests for the week-end of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Underwood. Lieut. Comdr. Walter A. Biordorn, who is stationed at the Naval Hospital, was awarded the degree of Fellow of the American College of Physicians on Feb. 24. Comdr. and Mrs. Biordorn have recently purchased a home at Chevy Chase. Miss Mildred Asquith, of Washington, is spending a few days with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert S. Haggart.

After splendid fighting on both sides, in which both genness and cleverness were in evidence, the Navy won its boxing match Saturday afternoon against Pennsylvania State by four bouts to three. After six bouts the score was even, and the decision was won when Mississoula outfought Madero in the unlimited class, the battle being a terrific exchange of heavy hitting. In the 135-pound class, Vasile, State, hit Jones so hard in the opening of the first round that Referee Rocap gave the latter a rest. Another hard punch, just after they resumed, put Jones in shape where the official thought it best to stop the bout. Miller, the Navy captain, evened things in his fight by taking the fight out of Atmarish in one round. Zottie outfought Clark, of State, in the first two rounds, but the latter came back so strong in the final round that he won. O'Regan outboxed Beck in the 175-pound class, leaving Mississoula and Madero to fight for the final honors of the teams. Madero was the heavier, but Mississoula dodged his wild swings and uppercuts effectively, so that the decision clearly belonged to him. The match practically decided the intercollegiate supremacy in boxing for the season.

The Naval Academy wrestlers won from West Virginia by 26 to 4, taking four bouts on decisions and two on falls. West Virginia got its only points on the decision won by Hough over Sinclair in the 125-pound class, and this was partly a naval victory, as Hough had wrestled two years on the Navy team and started the present season with the squad. The Navy grapplers showed their usual dash and knowledge of a variety of holds, but met stiff opposition, though this was not indicated by the points. Only Lewis, the powerful midshipman in the 175-pound class, had a rather easy time. He seized a double arm-lock on Pitzenberger and brought him to the mat, where he slipped one arm to a half-nelson and pinned him in one second less than a minute.

NAVY BEATS ARMY AT BASKETBALL.

Repeating the good work they did at West Point in 1920, the Naval Academy team submerged the team from the U.S. Military Academy in a game of basketball at Annapolis on Feb. 26, in which the score stood 43 to 29. Both teams were excellent, and in speed and dash equal. Both played good basketball.

The Army was dangerous until the last few minutes of play, when Byrly clinched the game by a fair margin with a series of splendid field goals. In the first half Ault and McKee were heavy scorers. The Navy won through superior ability to handle the ball and by better team play. Though attempting and with some success, longer shots than had been the rule during the season, they relied largely upon working the ball near the cage, and it was these elements which brought victory. The Army team attempted long shots much more regularly than the Navy. Vichules was successful with them and was the biggest scorer for the visitors, though the longest

shot of the game, early in the first half, was carried through by Dabees, West Point's tall center. The Army scored first, French shooting. The score was tied at five points, and again at nine, in the first half, though the period ended 22 to 14 in favor of the Navy. The Navy almost won early in the second, and reduced the Navy's lead to 24 to 21, but Byerly's fine run later in the half made the Navy's margin of victory a decisive one. The whole Navy contingent was on hand, and also a good representation of Army supporters. The cheering and singing were features of the occasion.

The line-up of the teams was: Naval Academy—McKee, 1st.; Byerly, 2d.; Autl., c.; Watters, 1st.; Parr, 2d.; Military Acad.—Vichules, 1st.; French, 2d.; Dabees, c.; Smythe, 1st.; Kessler, 2d. The field goals were as follows: Byerly (6), Autl. (3), McKee (5), Vichules (5), French (3), Smythe (2). Dabees (2). Total goals—McKee 10 out of 15, McCrory 1 out of 1, French 7 out of 13. Substitutions—Naval Academy: Lenhart for McKee; McCrory for Byerly; Dickins for Autl.; Lyons for Watters; Greber for Parr; Military Academy: Bennett for French; Smythe for Dabees; Dabees for Smythe; Pfeiffer for Smythe; Smythe for Pfeiffer; Pfeiffer for Kessler. The referee was Deering of Manhattan College, and the umpire Orthor of Cornell University. The time of the halve was twenty minutes.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 26, 1921.

Misses Josephine and Lucy Russell came from Kansas City on Feb. 19 to spend the week-end with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lear. Miss Margaret Cameron entertained at supper before the hop for her guest, Miss Marion Darrah, on Feb. 19. Her other guests included Misses Kathleen Thompson, Josephine and Lucy Russell, Josephine Wilson, Katherine Winn, Nancy Hawking, Captains Thayer and Cunningham; 1st Lieuts. Horger, Perry, Featherstone, Wyman, Lieutenants Sawtell, Bjers, Whitehead, Sears, Withers, Tany, Crel, Head, McClellan, Wofford, Regnier, Fulton, Gregory. Major and Mrs. Collins also entertained at supper before the hop on Feb. 19. Among those invited were Majors and Misses Chamberlin, Chipman, Lewis, Grimes, Lieuts. and Misses McCaskey, Watkins, Misses Fleming, Martin, Major Irwin, Lieutenant Smith; Miss Marguerite Marsh arrived on Saturday to visit Col. and Mrs. Cavanagh.

Major and Mrs. Cheney had a supper Saturday for their guests, Mrs. Khan and Mrs. Shonnard, from Kansas City. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Beyard, Lieut. and Mrs. Unger; Captains Wharton, Cunningham, Major McQuillan, Lieutenant Boykin. The student officers of the Cavalry School gave a dance on Feb. 21 in honor of the instructor personnel.

On Tuesday evening the members of the basic officers' class gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Army Relief Society in the form of a vaudeville performance entitled "The Basic Gallop." The entire performance was original and was cleverly gotten up by the basic officers themselves. The organized staff was composed of the following: Manager, Lieutenant Schick; property, Lieutenant Withers; program, Gregory and Huan; specialties, Lieutenant Read; musical director, Captain Sumner, 2d Cav.; head, fisher, Lieutenant Hine; costumes, Mrs. Stearns. Four hundred dollars was made from advertisements in the programs, which were unusually clever. Proceeds from the tickets will be additional.

Mrs. Whitaker was hostess at a bridge party on Wednesday for Miss Josephine Wilson. Those who played were Misses Cavanaugh, Cockrell, McCaskey, Misses Wilson, Cockrell, Winn, Hawkins, Marsh. Others came in for tea. Mrs. Watkins was hostess at a bridge party of four-tables for her guest, Miss Martin, of Kansas City, on Thursday. General Holbrook arrived on Feb. 25 on a short inspection trip. Major and Mrs. W. A. West entertained at dinner on Friday for Major General Holbrook, who was their guest during his short stay at Fort Riley. Their guests included Cols. and Misses Cameron, Cavanaugh, and Colonel Hawkins.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 28, 1921.

The charity ball and bridge party given at the Artillery School on Monday evening for the benefit of the Army Relief cleared approximately \$450. The officers of the Fort Monroe Chapter, Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Mrs. J. Brady Mitchell, turned the management of the affair to Mrs. A. A. Maybach, who was ably assisted by several committees. Dancing took place in the assembly hall, which was attractively decorated by the student officers of the basic course, who were also in charge of the music. Mrs. Herring and a large committee were in charge of the refreshments. In the card room Mrs. J. B. Huggins was in charge. Many prizes were donated by firms in the surrounding towns and by people on the post. The same evening the Literary and Social Club, made up of the wives of enlisted men, sponsored a fancy dress dance at the Hostess House, turning over \$150 to the Army Relief. Mrs. Bingham, in charge of the arrangements, was assisted by Mrs. Courtney, hostess.

Col. J. C. Gilmore entertained at dinner at the Warwick Hotel, Newport News, on Monday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Mitchell, guests of Major and Mrs. Konsley, of Langley Field, and Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Fort Monroe. The same evening a dinner was served at the Fort Monroe Club in honor of the visiting girls and their escorts, forty being seated. Misses Johnson and Mitchell were in charge and Misses Johnson and Bultene acted as chaperones.

Col. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach entertained at dinner on Monday for Colonels Rivers and Battie, Captains Warner and Hedge and Mr. William Battle, of Roanoke, N.C.; Major and Mrs. F. H. Smith had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Cardwell and Colonel Norton.

Mrs. J. E. Sloan and little daughter, Marie, left on Thursday for Greenville, N.C., where Major Sloan will join them this week for a short leave before going to their new post, Camp Bragg, N.C. In honor of Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Eugene Reybold and Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained with a George Washington bridge tea for sixty ladies at Major Reybold's quarters on Wednesday. Misses Somerville, Swan, Lincoln, Delano and Bowring assisted.

Mrs. H. H. Zornig of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Haines. Mrs. Mead is visiting her mother in Washington. The Fill Bridge Club met with Mrs. Bultene on Wednesday; Mrs. Hudson entertained the Sewing Club on Monday. The second of the dinner dances was given at the Fort Monroe Club on Friday evening, almost 130 being present. Misses Somerville and Haines were in charge of the supper and Mrs. Henderson of the cabaret. Mrs. Meyer sang a group of Indian songs in costume; Mrs. Lynn sang Japanese songs, which were illustrated by Miss Gertrude Buck as a geisha girl and Mrs. Wheatley as a Chinese boy, while Mrs. Stotesbury and Major Henderson did a clever act as Italian peasants. Major Henderson singing Italian songs to the accompaniment of his guitar, while Mrs. Stotesbury as the flower girl gave out little clusters of flowers.

Col. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner at the club on Friday for Madame Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Lincoln, Major and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieutenant and Mrs. Taliaferro, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Colonel Gilmore and Major Wilson, Major and Mrs. Wertenbaker had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Watson, Major and Mrs. Herring, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Cardwell, Colonel Battie and Colonel Merriman, of Camp Eustis, while Major and Mrs. Chambers entertained Majors and Misses Smith, Gray, Delano, Swan, Sinclair, Miss Phillips and Lieutenant Schaefer.

Col. and Mrs. Bunker had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Maybach, Majors and Misses Bowen and Wildrick. Dining with Major and Mrs. Norton were Majors and Misses Meyer, Woodbury, Booth and Pratt, while Captain Hedge entertained Major and Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Zornig, and Major and Mrs. Clark had as their guests Major and Mrs. Van Valkah, Miss Ganster, of Baltimore, and Major Lehner. Major and Mrs. Englehart entertained their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Morrison, of Spokane, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Norton, of Burlington, Vt.; Miss Alice Englehart and Captain Englehart. Major and Mrs. Spiller gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Misses Newgard and Greene and Mr. and Mrs. De Vito, while Major and Mrs. Oldfield entertained Col. and Mrs. Dunn and Mr. Pratt. Capt. and Mrs. Hause dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Hudson were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ostrem and Lieut. and Mrs. Crisp of Lieut. and Mrs. McMorris. Major and Mrs. Henderson had

dinner for Mrs. Young, Mrs. Stotesbury, Mr. Hessefinger and Lieutenant Strickland, while Col. and Mrs. Huggins had a party of guests from Langley Field.

Mrs. Young and Stotesbury gave a tea at Roseland, Phoenix, on Monday, inviting a large number of post ladies and a few from Hampton. Misses Henderson and Mitchell assisted. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Stotesbury have opened a tea house at Roseland, which they have decorated and furnished in a most effective manner, and which will without doubt serve as a center of social activity.

Misses Louise Morris and Pauline Steele, of Dover, Del., were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Johnson, who entertained at dinner in their home on Friday; other guests were Lieutenant McFadden and McMillan. On Saturday Mrs. J. C. Johnson gave a tea at the club in honor of her guests and for Miss Hascom, Lieutenant Fowler, Strickland, Casey, Sturman, Hardin and Schlaucker.

Mrs. Richardson on Friday gave a luncheon at her home, "Little Berkley," in Hampton, in honor of Miss Sennell, of Norfolk, and for Mrs. Johnson, of Fort Monroe. Mrs. Hensley of Langley Field, Mrs. Parker, of Newport News, and Miss Kessell, of Norfolk. Following the luncheon Miss Sennell gave a talk on a recent trip to the East and spoke especially on Oriental art. Miss Mary Bowdry returned to her home in Washington on Thursday after being the guest for a week, of Major and Mrs. McLeary.

Major A. H. Hutchinson, of Chicago, spent several days last week as guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Somerville, learning on Friday for Atlantic City. Major and Mrs. Norton entertained at tea at Roseland on Friday for Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Zornig and Dr. Somerville.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 26, 1921.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Shirley Scott since the General retired have made San Antonio their home. Located in their present home on Grayson street they are now extending a cordial welcome to their many friends. Mrs. Poor, wife of Colonel Poor, entertained with a tea at the Country Club on Monday, honoring Mrs. C. C. Uress, of Omaha. The guests included Misses Clinton Kearney, James G. Harbard, Frank Badger, Webster, Mitchell, F. Adams and Van Voorhis.

Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach were hosts at a Valentine dinner party at the Menger Hotel on Wednesday for about forty guests. Mrs. John W. Heard, wife of Colonel Heard, entertained with a tea Wednesday, honoring her daughters, Mrs. John S. Conklin and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, of West Point, who are her guests. Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman and Mrs. John L. Bunnell presided, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Peabody, of New York; Misses M. Wheeler, H. E. Duff and John M. Thompson; Misses Lydia and Octavia Bullis. Mrs. Philip W. Corbusier entertained with bridge tea Thursday, honoring Mrs. H. J. Simpson, of Boston, house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lamar G. Seeligson.

The Army Ladies' Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. John L. Bullis last week. Major and Mrs. Congo Pratt entertained with a dinner party in honor of their seventh anniversary. The guests were all Army friends of the hosts. The civic department of the Woman's Club entertained last night with an old-fashioned Colonial ball at the Gunter Hotel. Mrs. John L. Jenkins and Mrs. Amos Graves had charge.

Riding out to the camps continues to be the joy of the early morning. Among the regular habitues are Miss Lucy Seeligson, Misses Eleanor H. Johnson, Jean A. Buckley, Herbert S. Clarkson and Phillip W. Corbusier.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson were hosts at a dinner for Mrs. Harrison Moody, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Kampmann, Col. and Mrs. Congo Pratt; Mrs. Jean A. Buckley, General Moseley, Captain Woodward, Colonel Russell and others. Col. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams were hosts at a bridge party, honoring Misses Thomas H. Rees and John Conklin. The guests included Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, Colonel Heard, Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Saxon, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. Aarund; Lieutenant Boula and Miss Laura V. Adams.

Col. and Mrs. Jardine entertained with a supper party on Friday, honoring their son and daughter's first wedding anniversary. Major Garrison, of Kelly Field, complimented a number of Army friends with a supper dance on Monday.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Feb. 26, 1921.

Last week Chaplain and Mrs. Head entertained with a dinner for Major and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Daly, Lieut. and Mrs. Bertholet have returned from Dartmouth College, where they attended the winter carnival. Colonel Goodier, judge advocate, 1st Corps Area, was luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Trigg and dined with Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer.

The Post Bridge Club met at Major Heard's quarters Friday night; Major and Mrs. Heard and Miss Hickox being the hosts for the evening.

Saturday afternoon Major and Mrs. Greene had a private baptismal service at their quarters for their infant daughter. Rev. Halsted Watkins, of St. Paul's, Burlington, performed the ceremony. The godparents were Mrs. Horace T. Aplington, Mrs. C. S. Mansby and Lieut. Col. George B. Comly. Due to the absence of Mrs. Aplington and Colonel Comly, Lieut. Fenton Jacobs and Mrs. Clarence Morgan acted as their proxies.

Mrs. Charles B. Amory entertained with a tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. Amory, sr., of Boston, who is her house guest. Mrs. Amory had another tea Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baylies, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, Major Greene and Mrs. Morgan. Mrs. Russell had tea Monday for a few ladies in honor of Mrs. Amory, sr. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan, who have been house guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. S. Greene, left Tuesday for their winter home in Camden, S.C.

Tuesday a horse show was given at the riding hall. There were ten classes and both for Government and private-owned horses. A handsome silver cup was awarded, with the blue ribbon in each class. The judges were Lieut. Col. J. E. Abbott, Major J. S. Greene and Major C. Haverkamp. Lieut. Fenton S. Jacobs was host to the officers and ladies at a tea after the show. On Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. Head entertained with a buffet supper in honor of the Chaplain's birthday anniversary, their guests including Col. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Major and Mrs. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. Mansby, Parker, Herman and Trigg, and Lieutenants Ewan and Nelson.

Capt. and Mrs. Mansby gave a buffet supper Friday for thirty people, their guests afterwards going to the informal hop at the administration building. Mr. and Mrs. Kenney entertained before the hop with a dinner in compliment to their house guests, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis. They had several guests from Burlington, and Lieutenants Ewan, Nelson, Herron and Leahy. Miss Sawyer, of Boston, is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Brunson, who has been here for several weeks auditing property accounts, has returned to Boston. Colonel Sirmyer left Friday for Boston to attend a conference.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 3, 1921.

Washington's Birthday was duly celebrated here. The indoor horse show was easily the feature of the day. Many humorous and clever athletic stunts as well as exceptional horsemanship were included in the program. The post E. and R. band furnished music. During the forenoon there was an indoor track meet, which proved to be a great success. Much "pep" was displayed by the contestants and rooters. The point score was as follows: Troop F, 20 points; Troop H, 5 points; Troop E, 3 points. Troops F and O tied for first place. Troop F won the toss and the pennant was awarded the winner. The afternoon was devoted to the horse show. The post exchange donated the silver cups and rosettes which were offered as prizes. Probably the event that aroused the most interest was the ladies' saddle horse event. Mrs. C. S. Mansby won first, Mrs. O. B. Trigg second and Mrs. C. B. Amory third prize. A special exhibition was given by Major C. B. Amory and twelve skilled men of the 3d Cavalry, riding horses without bridles and executing a difficult and silent drill. The point score was: Machine Gun Troop, 18 points; Troop A, 12 points; Troop B, 10 points. The post commander in a letter to the regiment lauded the skill, sportsmanship, condition of equipment and appearance of the individual contestants and is quoted as having said: "No true horseman becomes unduly discouraged because he does not win on every entry, but he learns by experience in what details he failed and becomes possessed of a will to profit by his failure and to beat his rival in the next trial."

The post commander regretted that several hundred civilians from the neighboring town were unable to gain admittance due to the limited seating capacity of the riding hall. Following the horse show there was a tea dance at the Officers' Club, and movies in the gymnasium for the enlisted men. The esprit de corps of the 3d Cavalry was an inspiration to all present.

Miss Prints, organ of the 3d Cavalry, said that Mrs. Charles B. Amory, jr., recently entertained at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Amory, sr. On the following day Mrs. Randolph Russell, wife of Lieutenant Russell, entertained at tea in her honor. Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis were dinner guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kenney, other guests being members of "The Bachelors," of this post, and friends from Burlington.

Chaplain and Mrs. H. C. Head entertained guests at a buffet supper last week. Bridge followed. Society was well represented at the post horse show. Among the guests from neighboring cities were Mr. and Mrs. Warren Austin, E. Soutie, P. Glass, Dr. and Mrs. Pease, Dr. and Mrs. Aycock, Messrs. L. Wood, J. Booth and H. Winter, and the Misses L. and K. Winter, Priest and Aycock, Mr. Robins and Mr. Phil Morton.

Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Maulsby entertained guests last week at a delightful supper before the dance at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Austin, at her home in Burlington, was hostess to several ladies of the post at bridge.

FOURTH DIVISION AND CAMP LEWIS NOTES.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Feb. 25, 1921.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. M. Blatchford arrived here on Monday after an extended leave. Major Torrey B. Maghee, Asst. C. of S. for Operations for the past year, has left for California on a two months' leave. Capt. John J. Little, 4th Engrs., has been joined by his wife and daughter from California. Lieut. George A. Hunt, Asst. to A. C. of S., Military Intelligence, was the guest of Colonel Charles, commanding Fort Lawton, while on duty recently in the vicinity of Seattle.

The Infantry polo team, composed of Major Peake, Lieutenants Collier, Boisseau and McFee, have been scheduled to meet the Artillery team, made up of Major Barrows, Captain Manley, Lieutenant Malone and Sergeant Fields.

Capt. Howard N. K. Cahill, Asst. to A. C. of S., Military Intelligence, during the Gary, Ind., activities, and later at Camp Lewis, has been acting assistant to the adjutant of the School of Military Arts; at the Infantry School, Camp Benning. The many friends of Captain Cahill were interested to learn of his marriage in Des Moines during his journey from Camp Lewis to the East.

The 16th Field Artillery football team won the Camp Lewis championship on Sunday by defeating the team from the 57th C.A.C. The 16th had previously won the honors in the 4th Division. The 57th were champions of the Coast Artillery Brigade. The game was hard-fought throughout, a lone touch-down being made by the 16th in the last quarter. The game ended 6 to 0. A beautiful loving cup, emblematic of the camp championship, will be awarded to the winners by the 4th Division Association.

Capt. Harry B. Allen, 16th F.A., returned to the division last week after an extended stay in Iowa, where he had been on recruiting service. He was accompanied by Mrs. Allen.

The masquerade ball on Monday night was a most elaborate social event. More than 200 couples were present. All nationalities were represented, and all kinds of peoples were ably impersonated. Tables were reserved for small party groups, and the affair was in full cabaret style. Miss Merrithew entertained with two barefoot dances, which were very graceful and artistic. Miss Latham sang several selections and her songs were well received. The following were hosts at the cabaret dinner of the masquerade ball: Major Gen. and Mrs. Muir, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Duncan, Blatchford and Todd, Colonel Jordan, Col. and Misses Clandenin, Bradley and Webb, Major and Misses Walling, Sears, Tyler, Porter, Walz, Knight, Fletcher and Ingalls, Majors Johnson, Stearns and Freeman, Captains and Misses Duncan, Blatchford, Col. and Mrs. B. H. MacEachack, 4th Headquarters Troop, have been identified with the movement. Lieut. Col. F. B. Edwards and Mrs. Albert S. Peake received the guests at the last weekly hop at the Officers' Club.

The High School set gathered at the Red Cross hostess house on Thursday evening for a Valentine's party and dance. Thirty-five of the younger members of camp families were present. Mrs. Pauline Paxton, camp hostess, received and was assisted by ladies of the camp. Among those present were Misses Marjory Eltinge, Edith Clandenin, Cynthia Williams, Mr. Charles Muir and others.

The Wednesday afternoon whist was attended by twenty-four of the ladies of the camp. Mrs. A. S. Peake was hostess, and a special feature was a dainty spread at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club. The Millinery Club, composed of wives of officers of the camp, meets on Monday afternoons. Among the members are Misses Muir, Eltinge, Matthews, Bradley, Tyler, Rhein, Bardsley and others. Members held a luncheon at the Camp Lewis Officers' Club on Wednesday.

The fortnightly dinner dances at the County Club are becoming a weekly feature of local Army social life. Aside from the individuality of each party, a new program is arranged by each new host and hostess. The division band furnishes music for dancing.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Jan. 9, 1921.

Among those from Manila who spent the Christmas season at the mountain station at Camp John Hay, Baguio, were Major Gen. F. J. Kerman and his aids, Captains Archibald and Crane, Mrs. Crane, Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Ervin, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Major and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Miles, Miss Nichols, Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Crane and Commander Gunther.

The Baguio Country Club was the scene of many parties during the week. Lieutenants Poe and Holcombe gave a dinner for Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves, their guests including Capt. and Mrs. Clark, kept open house. Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith and Mrs. C. S. Mansby, Major and Mrs. C. H. Englehart, Captain Englehart and Captain Englehart, Major and Mrs. Bunker had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Lincoln, Major and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieutenant and Mrs. Taliaferro, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Colonel Gilmore and Major Wilson, Major and Mrs. Wertenbaker had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Watson, Major and Mrs. Herring, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Cardwell, Colonel Battie and Colonel Merriman, of Camp Eustis, while Major and Mrs. Chambers entertained Majors and Misses Smith, Gray, Delano, Swan, Sinclair, Miss Phillips and Lieutenant Schaefer.

Col. and Mrs. Clark gave a large dinner on New Year's eve in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves, those present being General Kerman, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Colonel Taggart, Major and Mrs. Van Meter, Capt. and Mrs. Coffee, Capt. and Mrs. Crane, Miss Smith, Lieutenants Archibald, Graham, Poe and Holcombe. There were many other dinners on the same night.

On Christmas day General Kerman was at home to the officers and ladies of Camp John Hay, and on New Year's eve Col. and Mrs. Clark kept open house. Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith gave a gold luncheon and tombstone tournament at the Baguio Country Club on New Year's day, which caused a great deal of amusement. Tombstones with appropriate epitaphs were given each guest, to be planted when the number of strokes allowed them were played.

In Manila New Year's eve was very gay. There were many



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dinners at the Army and Navy Club, most of the diners going later to the new dancing pavilion of the Manila Hotel. Among the hosts were Admiral Morgan, who had one of the largest parties.

Among the dinners given this week was one given by Major and Mrs. James White for Col. and Mrs. Wheeler and Major and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler. Major and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley had a dinner for Admiral and Mrs. Givens, Col. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Terrin, Majors J. P. Smith and Peirce, Major and Mrs. Herr gave a dinner at the Manila Hotel for Col. and Mrs. Baker, Major and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Major and Mrs. Arendt and Major and Mrs. Wiley.

On New Year's night Col. and Mrs. Wallace gave a dinner in honor of their guests from Paterson, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. John Macay Byrnes. The guests included Rear Admiral Casey B. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. Hodgman, Miss Willis and Mrs. R. O. Smith. Commander Gunther gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club for Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Orth, Major and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Miss Nichols, Lieutenants Lee and Maxwell, of the destroyer Eliot.

On Jan. 1 Col. and Mrs. Wallace gave a dinner for the Chinese members of the Chinese Famine Relief Committee. Their guests were Consul J. T. Lee, Mrs. Sy Cip, Mr. Yu Yet, Mr. Sontus, Mr. Lee C. Chuan, and Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes. Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher left on the Empress for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

CADETS WIN COLLEGE POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Final Contest Played in New York on Feb. 25.

By defeating the Yale team by a score of 9½ goals to 3 in New York city on the night of Feb. 25 the Army team of cadets of the U.S. Military Academy won the intercollegiate indoor polo championship and the Earl Hopping Cup that went with it. Two ten-minute periods were played, the New Haven trio failing to win chiefly through lack of team work. Two other teams came down from West Point with the intercollegiate trio and played as the West Point Seniors and West Point Juniors, but each of these teams lost their games.

The Army intercollegiate team owed its success chiefly to clever team work, in which respect they excelled the Yale trio. Each man played his position with skill and the backs on both teams handled their positions with fine judgment. They kept out of the scrimmages near their own goals and stood ready to make direct efforts to score. Both the cadets and Yale showed fine accuracy in their shots, but the cadets made their shots with less cost. The line-up and summary: West Point Cadets—No. 7, Doughlass; No. 2, Mudgett; No. 3, Greening. Yale—No. 1, Dean; No. 2, Hopkins; No. 3, Haskell. First period—Mudgett (4), Doughlass, Hopkins. Second period—Doughlass (2), Mudgett (2), Haskell. Dean. Foul against West Point, less ½. Final score—West Point, 9½; Yale, 3.

The West Point Seniors team was made up of Regular Army officers stationed at the Military Academy and included Majors A. H. Wilson, John K. Brown and Lewis Brown, Jr., all U.S. Cav. The West Point Juniors included cadets who have played in the polo games in the intercollegiate series. The Seniors played the Blackbirds and the Juniors the Rovers, the respective scores being 16½ to 10½, in favor of the Blackbirds, and 8 to 6, in favor of the Rovers. The line-up and summary: Blackbirds—No. 1, Sherman; No. 2, Wins; No. 3, Kiany. West Point Seniors—No. 1, A. H. Wilson; No. 2, J. K. Brown; No. 3, L. Brown. First period—Wins (3), Sherman, Wilson, L. Brown. Foul against West Point, less ½. Second period—Sherman, J. K. Brown, L. Brown. Third period—Kiany (4), Sherman (2), Wins. Fourth period—Sherman (3), Wins (2). Kiany, Wins, J. K. Brown, L. Brown. Foul against Blackbirds, less ½. Final score—Blackbirds, 16½; West Point Seniors, 10½. Time—Four periods of 7½ minutes each. Rovers—No. 1, Cawthra; No. 2, Nelson; No. 3, Crossman. West Point Juniors—No. 1, Harris; No. 2, Anderson, No. 3, Devers. Goals—First period, Devers (2), Harris, Crossman. Second period, Nelson (3), Cawthra (2), Anderson (2), Crossman, Harris. Total score—Rovers, 8; West Point Juniors, 6. Two periods of ten minutes each.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated during the week ending Feb. 23 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, with a view to admission to the academy July 1, 1921:

Alabama—10th Dist., Middleton M. Chism, Jasper. Arkansas—5th Dist., Morrison J. Miller, Little Rock. Colorado—4th Dist., Wilmoth S. Winter, Grand Valley. Illinois—8th Dist., Leo F. Douglass, Chicago. Iowa—2d Dist., Frederick L. McMillen, 1st Alt., Davenport. Kansas—9th Dist., Eliot O. Braught, Wellington. Louisiana—4th Dist., Clyde McConathy, Arcadia. John R. Frater, 1st Alt., Shreveport, and Warren Jackson, Shreveport. Minnesota—8th Dist., Richard S. Goodridge, Coon Rapids. Missouri—12th Dist., Robert M. Sampson, St. Louis. New Hampshire—1st Dist., Bradford W. McIntyre, Somerville. New Jersey—3d Dist., Henry J. McMahon, 2d Alt., New Brunswick. New York—29th Dist., E. R. Rosenberg, Petersburg. Ohio—3d Dist., John S. Henn, Comp., Hamilton; 2d Dist., Burton Tilden, E. Cleveland; John R. McGinnis, 1st Alt., Cleveland, and Thomas Q. Ashburn, Jr., 2d Alt. (Temp. Add.), Washington, D.C.

Oklahoma—24th Dist., Herbert H. Scott, Beggs. Tennessee—1st Dist., John M. Brasbon, Greenville. Vermont—1st Dist., Kenneth C. Cota, Burlington, Theodore A. Martin, 1st Alt., Milton, and John S. Sarks, 2d Alt., Proctor.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Alabama—Pvt. Lee R. Turner, Co. M, 4th Inf., Northport. Florida—Sergt. Edwin A. Mabbette, Co. A, 1st Inf., Daytona. New York—Pvt. Emanuel Blanfox, Co. D, 7th Inf., New York City; Pvt. William M. Smith, 6th Co., 13th C.D.C., Brooklyn; Sergt. Zenon T. Wolney, Bat. C, 65th F.A., Buffalo. Pennsylvania—Pvt. 1st Cl. Edw. A. Poehl, Co. Y, 1st Regt., Harrisburg; Pvt. 1st Cl. Wilbur Habert, Co. D, 8th Inf., Harrisburg; Pvt. 1st Cl. John W. Black, Co. D, 8th Inf., Harrisburg. Wisconsin—Pvt. Malvin Heller, M.G. Tr., 1st Cav., Milwaukee; Corp. Daniel A. Hardt, 24th Inf. Co., Neenah; Pvt. Harry Lintz, Tr. L, 1st Cav., Normal School, East Claire, Ohio—Sergt. Charles E. Whitaker, Co. O, 4th Inf., Greenfield; Sergt. Otway B. Shearer, Co. M, 4th Inf., Marysville.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending March 2 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 1, 1921, with a view to admission to the academy, July 1, 1921:

Arkansas—1st Dist., Hugh McCallough, 1st Alt., Melwood; 5th Dist., Lawrence M. Gilmore, Camp Pike. Florida—Gen. Trammell, Boyce L. Crum, Tampa. Georgia—9th Dist., John R. Mooney, Gainesville.

Illinois—1st Dist., Richard L. Marx, 1st Alt., Chicago; 11th Dist., Lewis B. Fisher, Rock Island. Kansas—2d Dist., John B. Stark, Bonner Springs; 6th Dist., Harry M. Kirkman, Hays. Kentucky—Gen. S. Stanley, Thomas E. P. Barber, Marysville. Maryland—4th Dist., Michael J. Gereghy, 1st Alt., Baltimore, and William C. Ludwig, 2d Alt., Baltimore. Massachusetts—Gen. Walsh, George C. Reinhardt, Brookline, Robert M. Cole, 1st Alt. (Temp. Add.), Washington, D.C., and Russell E. Randall, 2d Alt., Somerville. Mississippi—1st Dist., Charles C. Faulkner, Belden; 4th Dist., Leroy Tunek, Pontotoc, George S. Kent, 1st Alt., Kimball, Robert Dailey, Torrance, and S. K. Williams, 1st Alt., Kosciusko; 6th Dist., Eugene B. Ferris, 1st Alt., Poplarville. Missouri—2d Dist., Cleo C. Forrest, Madison. Nebraska—Gen. H. Cheek, John S. Fisher, Beatrice, Wayne L. Moore, 1st Alt., Nelson, and Earl W. Baratz, 2d Alt., Crawford.

New York—10th Dist., Powell Hopkins, 1st Alt., Brooklyn, and Rodney M. Riker, 2d Alt., Brooklyn; 11th Dist., Gordon W. Gardner, 2d Alt., Midland Beach; 17th Dist., James Hart, 2d Alt., New York city; 21st Dist., Michael M. Chemidlin, New York city, John C. Webb, 1st Alt., New York city, and Armand Hopkins, 2d Alt., New York city; 24th Dist., Solomon Senior, Brooklyn, John Power, 1st Alt., Bronxville, and Wilbur M. Gage, Jr., 2d Alt., Yonkers.

Pennsylvania—4th Dist., William A. Lord, Jr., 1st Alt., Philadelphia; Rep. Webster, Nelson M. Parry, Scranton, Michael J. Hartnett, Jr., 1st Alt., Johnstown, and Donald H. Bratton, 2d Alt., Altoona.

Tennessee—3d Dist., James W. Funn, 2d Alt., Pelham. Texas—17th Dist., Samuel S. Spruce, 1st Alt., Ranger, and Edgar T. Noyes, 2d Alt., Lampasas. Utah—Gen. Sneed, Chealey Gunderson, Price, Robert W. Cannon, 1st Alt., Salt Lake City, and Boyd Guthrie, 2d Alt., Salt Lake City.

Virginia—3d Dist., John I. Brosnan, Richmond, Edward C. Franklin, 1st Alt., Richmond, and Rawley H. Law, 2d Alt., Richmond. National Guard, New York—Pvt. James L. Dalton, N.Y.N.G. Brooklyn. United States Army, 6th Corps Area—Pvt. Joseph P. Ford, Co. I, 40th Inf.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ATKINSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Atkinson, Coast Art., U.S.A., March 1, 1921, a son, Robert Piper Atkinson.

BARLEON.—Born on Feb. 28, 1921, to the wife of Comdr. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., a son, Richard Lockwood Barleon.

CLAY.—Born at Auburn, Ala., Feb. 26, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Lucius D. Clay, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Francis Butcher Clay, 2d.

DRENNAN.—Born at Newton Centre, Mass., Feb. 21, 1921, to the wife of Major Leonard H. Drennan, Air Ser., U.S.A., a daughter, Frances Drennan.

GLADDEN.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 2, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. C. T. S. Gladden, U.S.N.

KENNEDY.—Born at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. John Carroll Kennedy, Air Ser., U.S.A., a son, Carroll Trowbridge Kennedy, Jr.

MACATEE.—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 1, 1921, a son, Edward Van Meeter Macatee, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. E. V. Macatee, 4th Inf., U.S.A.

O'CONNOR.—Born at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 31, 1921, a son, James Allan O'Connor, to the wife of Major J. A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

RAWLS.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 24, 1921, to the wife of Major W. O. Rawls, Finance Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Jean McGregor Rawls.

STEELE.—Born at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Paul Steele, 3d U.S. Inf., a son, Paul Steele, Jr.

TRIPP.—Born at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 27, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Prince E. Tripp, Inf., U.S.A., a son, Edward Adams Tripp.

TUTTLE.—Born at Camp Sherman, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. William B. Tuttle, 3d U.S. Inf., a son, William Joslyn Tuttle.

TYCHSEN.—Born at Columbus, Ga., Feb. 20, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Andrew C. Tychsen, U.S. Inf., a son, George Andrew Tychsen.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BERGHOFF.—At Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5, 1921, Ensign Leon J. Baker, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Berghoff.

CUNNINGHAM—FREDERICKS.—At West Orange, N.J., Jan. 20, 1921, Lieut. Frank Johnstone Cunningham, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Emma P. Fredericks.

CAMPBELL—MILLER.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19, 1921, Major Arthur C. Campbell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Miller, daughter of Major William H. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller.

FULLER—STERELE.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 19, 1921, Col. Leigh A. Fuller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ruth Steele.

LOUCKS—DOWNING.—At Louisville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1921, Lieut. Earle T. Loucks, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Amelia Kendrick Downing.

MCCOY—KINARD.—At Jackson, Ga., Feb. 24, 1921, Lieut. Wendell B. McCoy, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Kinard.

TURNER—KONOLD.—At San Diego, Calif., Feb. 22, 1921, Lieut. G. B. Turner, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Lavonne Konold.

DIED.

BUTT.—Died in New York city March 3, 1921, Brig. Gen. McFaulkner Butt, N.Y.N.G.

COWIE.—Died at Rahway, N.J., Feb. 24, 1921, Mrs. Frances Cowie, widow of Capt. George Cowie, U.S.N., and sister-in-law of Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N.

EASTON.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 1, 1920, Joseph G. Easton, son of the late Gen. L. C. Easton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Easton.

EDWARDS.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1921, Col. Oliver Edwards, Gen. Staff Corps (Int.), U.S.A., from pneumonia.

HUME.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1921, Mr. Allison K. Hume, father of Capt. John V. D. Hume, U.S.A., and of Mr. Allison K. Hume, Jr., of Buffalo, N.Y., who served in the World War.

KIRKPATRICK.—Died near Montgomery, Ala., March 1, 1921, Lieut. Everett L. Kirkpatrick, Air Ser., U.S.A.

MERRITT.—Died at Boulder, Colo., Feb. 16, 1921, Mrs. Hazel Haynes Merritt, wife of Capt. James A. Merritt, U.S.A., retired, and sister of 1st Lieut. James R. Haynes, U.S.A., retired.

STAVEY.—Died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1921, Lieut. Nicholas H. Stavey, U.S.N., retired, Internment at Arlington, Va.

STEVENS.—Died at Rockaway Naval Air Station, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1921, Lieut. Harold T. Stevens, U.S.N.R.F.

TORRANCE.—Died at Kent, England, Feb. 27, 1921, Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Torrance, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

TREADWELL.—Died Feb. 28, 1921, at her residence, 132 West 18th street, New York city, Valeria Gray Treadwell, wife of Col. Harry Hayden Treadwell, N.Y.N.G., daughter of the late James Hall Foote and Jane Agnes Gray.

WATKINS.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 6, 1920, Narcissa Watkins, only child of the late Capt. B. L. Watkins, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Watkins, aged nine years, after a month and fourteen days.

WEDEMEYER.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 19, 1921, Mrs. William G. Wedemeyer, widow of Major Wedemeyer, U.S.A.

**THE NEW EBBITT
WASHINGTON, D.C.**
Army and Navy Headquarters

When you come to the National Capital
stop at the "Service House."

STATE FORCES.

Adj. Gen. George M. Presson, of Maine, has been appointed a member of the General Staff of the Army at Washington and has been ordered to duty in the War Department. He will have the rank of colonel while serving on the General Staff, and his duties will consist largely of looking after the military interests of the National Guard of the New England states.

MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD REVIEWS 71ST N.Y.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanding 2d Corps Area, reviewed the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., under command of Col. J. H. Wells, in its armory in New York city on the night of Feb. 24 and witnessed a splendid and unusually diversified exhibition by one of New York's best in army regiments, which was among the first to be completely Federalized. General Bullard was intensely interested in the exercises of the evening, as was his honorary staff, which included the unusual number of no less than eight colonels of the regular Army, who all volunteered their services for the occasion, and also a major and a captain. The honorary staff were: Col. William G. Weigl, Albert J. Bowley, Parker III, Samuel G. Sharpe, W. B. Wallace, A. Thayer, H. Sheldon and G. F. Downey, Major Watson and Capt. B. F. Casey. General Bullard just before the dismissal of the regiment made an address to it in real soldier talk, saying in part: "I can't leave the army without expressing my sincere congratulations on the fine showing you have made to-night in all the things you have undertaken. Your manual of arms was as good as I ever witnessed, and the unusually high order of the other exhibitions stamps you as a progressive organization which you may well be proud of. Drills give discipline, and you have got it." The General also spoke of the increased responsibility the National Guard now has with the reduction of the regular Army, and said that under the new law the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserves were all one arm; it was necessary for each to help the other. He pointed to the democracy of the Army and the advantages of military service, and seemed a number of the highest officers of the Army who had entered it as privates and had worked their way up.

To the officers of the regiment in the Colonel's room, where General Bullard was introduced to all of them, he said: "I am most deeply impressed with the exhibitions. The accuracy at drill was remarkable, and showed what could be done in very little space with will and determination and intelligent instruction." He also spoke of the willingness of the Regular officer to help his comrade in the National Guard in every way possible, and urged real comradeship to be kept up. He also stated that his staff, like himself, were all deeply impressed with what they had seen.

The regiment is certainly now up to the standard it was conspicuous for in the days of Col. Francis Vinton Greene and Col. William G. Baes, and represents fine body of physically fit, clear-cut young men. Preceding the military ceremonies there was a most enjoyable band concert, after which the regiment with a large turnout of men, formed in line of masses for review, making a fine appearance. The large audience greeted General Bullard with plenty of applause as he passed around the lines. State medals were presented to some 200 members and ex-members of the regiment for Mexican Border service in 1916, ex-Ce. W. G. Bates, who took the regiment to the Texas border and who was in command of it when it went to Spartanburg, S.C., during the World War, being among those receiving them. General Bullard made a formal presentation and congratulated the recipients. He also said that he hoped that the next time he visited the 71st he would see the ex-members of the regiment again in the ranks. He said he was down on the Mexican border himself when the 71st was there, and that he saw the regiment then and advised it. "It was little dry down there," he said, "but you have not recovered by this time."

After evening parade the Machine Gun Company, under Captains Tows, gave an excellent exhibition, and then a provisional company under Captain O'Connor gave a splendid exhibition of Infantry drill, which included the silent manual, and the manual of arms with the company giving the commands in unison. Later Captain O'Connor gave an exhibition of instructing the entire regiment in their two specialties. After the military ceremonies dancing was enjoyed by the large audience. Previous to arriving at the armory General Bullard was entertained at dinner by the officers of the 71st at Hotel Vanderbilt. The programs issued to the audience were interestingly gotten up, and included a brief record of the distinguished services of General Bullard and a picture of him. The preparation of the program was due to the enterprise of Mr. R. R. Sutliffe.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

P. A. K. asks: Can a retired enlisted man draw his pension after retiring from the Civil Service after he is seventy years of age, in addition to his Army retirement pay? I understand that a man drawing his retired pay cannot draw this pension, although the two and one-half per cent are deducted from his base pay. Answer: While Sec. 1, act of March 18, 1919, forbids the payment of pension and retired pay at same time, from the retirement department of the Pension Office we learn that this man could draw both his retired Army pay and his Civil Service annuity. There is a difference between a pension that is given outright and an annuity towards the payment of which certain percentages of Civil Service pay are withheld.

H. G. asks: (1) Can an officer collect commutation of quarters, light and heat if ordered out of permanent quarters and moves into temporary buildings? (2) Will a first lieutenant who entered Federal service Sept. 1, 1917, be on the list to be promoted in the near future? Answer: (1) The only commutation payable would be for dependents, and then only when the officer is certified by his commanding officer as on field duty (see G.O. 106, 1918, W.D., as amended by G.O. 30, 1919). (2) Not all who entered Aug. 15, 1917, will be promoted.

C. N. D. asks: (1) Enlisted in U.S.N.R.F. May 22, 1917, and served honorably until Sept. 12, 1919, when I was placed on inactive duty; my four years are up May 22, 1921; if I ship over in the Reserves after May 22, 1921, do I receive any compensation, and how much? (2) If I ship over in the Regular Navy do I receive honorable discharge gratuity and confirmation of rating? Answer: (1) If you are in a provisional rating will receive \$12 a year, and if confirmed in rating will receive two months' base pay of rating, plus twenty-five per cent, for four years' service. (2) Cannot ship over to permanent Navy, as only ex-enlisted men who had continuous service can ship over. All Naval Reservists should communicate with commandants of their respective naval districts for information as to pay and shipping in or over.

W. W. P.—There are about 110 applicants for transfer to permanent Navy in Construction Corps, some thirty Reserves

and eighty temporary. There are sixty vacancies which may be filled as a result of the May examination.

F. J. J.—The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that where officers who are entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light are living in quarters owned by themselves, it does not alter the commutation status of such officers.

TACTICAL.

L. B. asks: A corporal marching with his relief to post his men and "To the Color" is sounded after retreat, what commands should the corporal give to salute? Answer: Relief; Halt. Then the proper command to face his relief into line facing the flag-staff; then, Present, Arms; executing rifle salute himself.

NEW ARMY asks: At the approach of the new guard at guard mounting the sentinel at the post of the guard calls, "Turn out the guard, Armed Party." Then calls, "Turn out the guard, Officer of the Day," whereupon the officer of the day salutes. (1) Does the sentinel salute? (2) Does the sentinel call "Never mind the guard?" Answer: Having turned out the guard for an armed party the sentinel should not have called "Turn out the guard, Officer of the Day," nor should he have turned it out for any other reason.

J. L. G. asks: At formal guard mount, and the new guard is relieving the old guard, A claims that the compliment is to the officer of the day from the new guard must be paid from the right flank of the guard, while B claims that the compliment may be paid from either the right or left flank of the new guard. (1) Which is correct, and where can we find the order if B is correct? Answer: In presenting the new guard to the old guard the post of the non-commissioned officer in command is on the left of the new guard (Par. 361, M.I.G.D.), but in presenting the new guard to the officer of the day his post is on the right of the guard (Par. 29, I.D.R.).

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James G. Omelvens had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. Francis L. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick, Comdrs. and Mmes. Koch, Elliston and Boland, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mmes. Stark, Shepherd and Lowman, Lieuts. and Mmes. Cochran, Low, Green, Wilkes and Nelson, and Lieut. Robert P. Luker.

The annual meeting and luncheon of the Women's Auxiliary of the Naval Y.M.C.A. was held Thursday, when officers for this year were elected. Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N., made an address telling of the auxiliary's work carried on throughout the war. Mrs. Kirkland Ruffin was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Sloan, while Mmes. Thomas Southgate and W. G. Schwartz were re-elected as secretary and treasurer. Mrs. F. T. Foxwell had card party Friday for Mmes. Du Bois, Ross, Galliford, Deaton, Featherstone and Druley, Mmes. O'Leary and Musgrave.

Mrs. Roscoe B. Woodruff and little son have arrived from Fort Sam Houston, to be guests of Mrs. Woodruff's parents, Col. Alonso Gray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gray, at Army Supply Base. They will be joined about the middle of the month by Major Woodruff, U.S.A., and will spend several weeks with Col. and Mrs. Gray, sailing March 10 for Panama, where Major Woodruff will join the 33d Infantry. Capt. Herbert C. Whitehurst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitehurst and family, of Richmond, Va., have arrived at the Army Supply Base, where Captain Whitehurst has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold E. Saunders, who have been spending several days as guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Ziegler, have returned to their home in Washington.

Mrs. J. Little Matthews had a card party Friday for Mrs. John E. Berman, Jr., whose marriage took place in January. Mrs. Berman is the daughter of Major Frank C. Griffis, U.S.A., M.C., of Red Bank, N.J., who has recently been stationed at the Army Supply Base.

Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson is spending two weeks with Miss Eliza Montgomery, Richmond, Va. Mr. and Mrs. George M. Bates, of Brookline, Mass., are guests of Lieut. Charles Franz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Franz, Pelham place.

Miss Lorraine Schmidt had a party in honor of her tenth birthday anniversary Wednesday at the home of her parents, Capt. L. M. Schmidt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schmidt, Portsmouth. The guests were Misses Annette Mahoney, Dorothy Beaumont, Mary Bodden, Aubrey Clements, Charlotte Hutchins, Elizabeth and Louise Everett, Jane Miller, Marie Quail, Kathleen and Helen Schmidt.

Mrs. Arthur Scrivener, of Richmond, Va., who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnson, has returned home.

CAMP DEVENS.

Camp Devens, Mass., Feb. 21, 1921.

A fine concert was tendered Mrs. Theodore Thomas, of Boston, by the 18th Infantry band at the Hostess House on Thursday evening. At the conclusion of the musical program Mrs. Thomas was introduced by General Hersey and gave an interesting talk on the life of her late husband, the founder of concert orchestras of America. Mrs. Thomas gave a very impressive description of the early struggles of her husband in his efforts to organize the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and his ultimate success as a manager and conductor of this famous musical organization. The following program was splendidly rendered by the band, under the leadership of Mr. Standard: March, "To Mrs. Thomas"; overture, "Festival," by Lister; selection, "Mile, Modiste," by Herbert; piccolo solo, "Little Sweetheart," by Brockenshire, performed by Assistant Leader Bromham; excerpts, "The Prince of Pilsen," by Ludors; finale, "To the Hostess House Personnel," by Stannard.

Col. and Mrs. Prince entertained at dinner on Thursday Captains Cross, Hannigan, Kent, Webster and Chaplain Sibley. The officers and ladies of the post went on a jolly bobbed party on Tuesday evening. After a journey to Shirley and return, supper was served at the 26th Infantry officers' mess. Mmes. Fay and MacFaul were hostesses at the regular weekly tea dance on Tuesday last. The 13th Infantry band furnished the music.

Misses Griggs and Hartshorn entertained at dinner at the Hostess House on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Theodore Thomas. On Tuesday afternoon the members of the command had the pleasure of hearing Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., deliver an illustrated lecture on "The North Sea Barrage" at the Liberty Theater. The post was honored with a visit from Brigadier General Buckman and staff on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Fay entertained Major and Mrs. Tillotson and Major Rich at dinner on Friday. Major and Mrs. Peavy have moved into their new quarters in camp.

It was with regret that the troops stationed at Camp Devens learned this week that there would be no R.O.T.C. units at the camp this summer. The R.O.T.C. added so much life and gaiety to the past last summer that plans had been made for a repetition of the pleasant activities of last season.

Major and Mrs. Campbell entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Swemiss. Major and Mrs. Tillotson entertained at a small dinner party on Saturday.

Camp Devens, Mass., Feb. 28, 1921.

A brilliant social event was held at the Officers' Club on Friday evening when the officers and ladies of the post assembled for the fancy dress ball arranged by the social committee of the club. Splendid music was furnished by the band of the 36th Infantry.

A large crowd witnessed the game between the Camp Devens basketball team and the Pittsburgh basketball team at the Camp Devens gymnasium on Monday evening. The camp team defeated the visitors 28 to 10.

A George Washington tea was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday, with Mmes. Jackson and Hackett as hostesses. Mmes. Connelly, pour. The 36th Infantry band furnished music for dancing. Major and Mrs. Donaldson gave a dinner party in honor of Brigadier General Hersey on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Ayer entertained at tea on Wednesday. The Y.M.C.A. secretary of Ayer were hosts to all the officers of the camp on Wednesday at a dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. Mark L. Hersey.

A pretty birthday dinner was tendered Mrs. Price by the

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bachelor officers of the 13th Infantry at the officers' mess on Friday. Major and Mrs. Tillotson spent Monday and Tuesday visiting friends in Boston. Major Rich spent Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends in New York city. Mrs. Fay and Mrs. Fay were recent visitors to Boston.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 19, 1921.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter D. Smith gave a dinner party at the General Staff College Club for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John M. Carson, Col. and Mrs. William H. Haskell and Col. and Mrs. C. J. Naylor. Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne has returned here after a few weeks' visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Yates Stirling at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James A. Mars entertained at dinner recently at the club of the General Staff College in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm, Miss Mason and Col. Campbell B. Hodges. Col. Samuel C. Vestal and Mrs. Vestal have joined the post circle, moving into quarters No. 15, West Side, recently vacated by Col. Ernest D. Peck and Mrs. Peck, who have gone to the Canal Zone. Another move on the line was made during the past week. Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen and family have moved from No. 12 into No. 7, recently the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Parker Hitt, who have gone to Governors Island for station.

A review company that has presented historical tableaux on several occasions in Washington for charity during the past winter gave a delightful entertainment at Walter Reed General Hospital on Feb. 17. The different nations of the universes are represented in costume. Miss Dorothy Gowen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gowen, representing "Columbia" most charmingly. Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, sr., of Ohio, is house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, jr.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 26, 1921.

Mrs. Cassius M. Dowell entertained at a luncheon party, in compliment to her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, of Waynesboro, Ga., at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Feb. 24. Invited to visit Mrs. Thomas were Mmes. Harry A. Smith, George R. Clark, Edward A. Kreger, Walter G. Babcock, Daniel F. Craig, Charles E. Wilder, Campbell King, J. D. Wilson and J. Huntington Hill.

Miss Katherine Collins, eldest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edgar T. Collins, has just returned from a trip and visit with her aunt, Mrs. Ella B. Foulois, which extended through several weeks. Major and Mrs. William O. Boss are entertaining as house guest Miss Domella Boss, sister of Major Boss. Major and Mrs. Boss were hosts at a luncheon at the New Willard on Tuesday for Misses Esther McVann and Katherine Marriott, Lieuts. W. H. Emerson, J. E. Whitt, Catesby ap C. Jones and O. B. Hamilton. Mrs. Edward A. Kreger entertained at a luncheon at the Lotus Inn, Washington, on Wednesday, having as guests of honor Mrs. Cassius M. Dowell and Mrs. Charles H. Thomas, of Waynes-

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1921.

Lieut. and Mrs. De Caro had as dinner guests on Monday at the Macdonough Inn Captain Witcher and Miss Mickerson, from Boston. Miss Mickerson is Mrs. De Caro's house guest for a week.

A social circle has been formed by Mrs. Robinson, hostess at the men's service club, for the wives of the enlisted men. Mrs. Charles Kline has been elected president of the circle. A card party is to be held this afternoon. A dancing class, meeting every Monday, is in full swing, many of the men joining it, and great good feeling is shown by all interested.

Major and Mrs. Musgrave on Feb. 19 had two tables of bridge, followed by a supper, for Major, Mrs. and Miss Tukey, Lieut. and Mrs. De Caro and their guest, Miss Mickerson, and Lieutenant Hart. A supper and dancing followed.

Col. George Holden, at present military instructor at the University of Vermont, at Burlington, spent Thursday at the post as guest of Major and Mrs. Musgrave. The Colonel was looking over the site and facilities for the accommodations of the student officers who are to be at the post this summer. Colonel Holden has been appointed commanding officer of the Provisional Officers' Training Camp to be held here this summer. He left for Governors Island Tuesday night.

Major, Mrs. and Miss Tukey gave a bridge party Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Nickerson. Major and Mrs. Musgrave, Capt. and Mrs. Connolly and Lieutenant Hart were the other guests. Mrs. and Miss Robinson came in after the game for supper.

Philip Musgrave had a birthday party, given by Major and Mrs. Musgrave Thursday, for twenty of his friends from town and post. Games were indulged in and then the youngsters sat down to a long table beautifully decorated with jingle bells, green and candles. Miss Tukey and Miss Marguerite Webster assisted Mrs. Musgrave to make the occasion attractive and enjoyable for the children.

Miss Nickerson, who was a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. De Caro for over a week, left Saturday for her home in Boston. A large crowd witnessed wrestling and boxing matches

Friday evening at the Men's Service Club between the men from the 3d Cavalry at Ethan Allen and men of the 68d Infantry stationed here.

Saturday evening a surprise birthday party was given by the officers to Major Musgrave in the quarters of Captains Anderson and Witcher, which was much appreciated by Major Musgrave and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

FORT NIAGARA NOTES.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Frederic D. Evans entertained during the week with a supper, followed with dancing, for Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Evans's mother; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Major Roselle, Capt. and Mmes. Ransom, Doyle and Eccles, Lisius, and Mmes. Bassett, Nelson, Savage and Cummings, Dr. and Mrs. William J. Miche and Dr. Miche's mother and Mrs. Martin Barnard and Lieutenant Greene.

Lieut. and Mrs. Savage gave a "Cinderella" dance at their quarters last Saturday evening, which was attended by the officers and ladies of the entire post. Col. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Miche and Dr. Miche's mother and Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Savage were entertained last week by Captain Eccles at the Bachelors' Club with a dinner. Other bachelors present were Major Roselle and Lieutenant Hill and Greene.

The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club met at Mrs. Thomas W. Doyle's this week. Mmes. Barnard and Bassett were the prize-winners. Lieut. and Mrs. William Gent, of Fort Jay, has been guest at Fort Niagara this week. Lieut. A. B. Hill has gone to Fort Portor and expects soon to leave for Porto Rico. Mrs. Edward Eccles arrived here from New York last Saturday and expects to remain in Fort Niagara for the remainder of the winter.

FIRST DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Dix, N.J., Feb. 21, 1921.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Summerville have returned from a week's stay in Washington, where the General has been on duty in connection with one of the War Department boards. While in Washington General Summerville delivered a lecture at the General Staff College on the subject "Leadership."

Mrs. La Due has recently returned to the camp after a delightful visit to the Military Academy, where her son, Cadet La Due, is a member of the Class of 1924. Mrs. McKie and Miss McKie, wife and daughter of Major McKie, 26th Inf., spent the week-end with the Major. Major and Mrs. McKie entertained at dinner on Friday, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Major and Mrs. Compton, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd, Miss Harris, Miss McKie, Captains Starlings and Frasier, who also participated in the dance at the Camp Dix Club.

Mrs. B. H. Chanting was hostess during the midweek to a large number of her friends, whom she entertained at bridge. Major and Mrs. MacKie have left the camp for their new station at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Col. and Mrs. MacKie have left the camp for their new station at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Col. and Mrs. Austin have with them as house guests Mrs. Robert M. Campbell, a sister of Mrs. Austin and the wife of Major Campbell, of the Cavalry. Major and Mrs. Campbell have recently returned from Manila City, where Major Campbell was stationed as military attaché.

The following officers and enlisted men of the 7th Field Artillery have been cited recently in general orders for gallantry in action while serving with the division in France: First Lieut. Charles O. Balch, Sergt. Major Otto F. Craig, Sergt. Walter Kubine, Corp. William Gauger and John G. Flint.

This past week saw the inauguration of the 2d Corps Area Service Club No. 2 at Atlantic City in as far as the camp was concerned. A large convoy of motor buses left Camp Dix Saturday and returned Sunday afternoon. Notwithstanding very inclement weather, reports indicate a pleasant trip, and the experience augurs well for the continuation of the plan. While in Atlantic City the members of the division were entertained by the authorities of the city.

On Feb. 18 the Senate passed the joint resolution authorizing the 1st Division to erect a memorial to the dead of the division in the city of Washington. The actual site and design of the monument and pedestal are to be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts. The Memorial Association's endeavors toward obtaining a fund of \$150,000 for erection of the monument is being crowned with success, over \$123,000 having been collected.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 20, 1920.

Arbor Day was observed at Camp Travis Feb. 18, when every organization in the camp took part, setting out almost 2,500 trees. The trees were set out on Wilson street, Austin road, Avenue C, Avenue D and Avenue G, as these streets will continue to be the principal thoroughfares of the camp. The trees planted were 800 pecan trees, 1,000 fig, 150 peach, 500 box elder, 800 umbrella chin trees and nearly 500 shrubs and bushes of various kinds. They were allotted to each organization in the camp, and the entire morning was taken up in setting them out. The work was under a direction of Major C. P. Hall, E. and R. officer, 2d Division.

The Camp Travis polo team brought their team up into line as a contender for the championship of the 6th Corps Area last Sunday, when they sent the "flying four" from Kelly Field back to their airplanes with the short end of a 7-3 score. The game played at Camp Travis was won by the

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among the guests being Mrs. Clawson, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Kaiser, and Miss Booth, a guest of Mrs. Gwynn. Mr. George C. Parkhurst entertained at bridge Feb. 9 for Mrs. Gwynn, mother of Mrs. Henry Kaiser, and Miss Florida Booth, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn. Lieutenant and Mrs. Harry Kaiser are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Clara Virginia, born Feb. 12.

On Feb. 11 Major and Mrs. Hennemeyer entertained four tables at bridge. Miss Florida Booth, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn, returned to San Antonio Feb. 12. Col. William B. Cochran, post commander, and Capt. Harry M. Gwynn, post adjutant, were among the guests at the dinner given by the Laredo Chamber of Commerce Feb. 11, in honor of former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and party.

On Feb. 13 the post ball team played the Laredo town team and came out victorious in a hard and brilliantly played game by the score of 3-0.

The charity ball for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, held Feb. 8, was a brilliant success. The attendance was around 200, including a fine delegation from the city of Laredo. Music was furnished by the 17th Infantry band. The ladies of the various committees deserve a great deal of credit for their excellent handling of the numerous details, as the entire affair was managed by the ladies of the post.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Feb. 21, 1921:

Lieut. and Mrs. Norman McNeill entertained Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. McNeill's birthday anniversary. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Linnell, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Lehman, Lieut. P. Stewart, H. Head and George C. Parkhurst, Lieut. and Mrs. D. Lee Hooper gave a card party Feb. 19. Major and Mrs. F. V. Hennemeyer and Lieut. and Mrs. F. J. Pearson attending.

Col. William B. Cochran, post commander, entertained at dinner Feb. 16 for Capt. and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn and Lieut. and Mrs. Maxton H. Flint. Mrs. Robert V. Finney entertained at bridge Feb. 15. High score was made by Mrs. Edmondson. Mr. Frank D. Mulholland, of Philadelphia, is visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. L. P. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Lehman entertained Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Linnell at dinner Feb. 18.

Col. William B. Cochran, commanding officer of the regiment, entertained the bachelor officers of the regiment at dinner Feb. 17. The guests included Captains Galett and Duffy, Lieutenant Syme, Dugman, Seymour and Riordan. The Ladies' Bridge Club met Feb. 17 at the Officers' Club. Mmes. L. P. Stewart and A. P. Moncure were the hostesses.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Sherman, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1921.

A delightful dance was given last night at the Officers' Club in honor of Major and Mrs. R. L. Moseley by Major and Mrs. C. E. Drake and Lieut. and Mrs. Royden K. Fisher. Major Moseley recently joined the regiment. Among those present were Lieut. Col. W. G. Fleischhauer, Major R. L. Moseley and wife, C. E. Drake and wife, and McClosky, of the 3d Inf.; Capt. L. W. Fagg, William Jenkins, D. H. Allen and wife, and John H. Elson, Lieut. R. K. Fisher and wife, Charles S. Railey and wife, E. H. Mitchell and wife, J. P. Zachman, John E. McCarthy, Archibald W. Cooley, Edwin D. McCoy and wife, Frank S. Ross, Morris B. Depas and wife, Hans Ottosen and wife, and L. L. Kotekus; Captain De Voe, 40th Inf., and Mmes. Martin D. McAllister and Carl M. Innis.

Capt. T. E. Blood has returned from Williamson, W. Va., and is on duty with Detachment Headquarters here. Mrs. Blood is seriously ill, following an operation. Lieut. J. W. Darr has been transferred to the 23d Infantry at Camp Travis. Lieut. and Mrs. Darr left last week to take station.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 22, 1921.

Mrs. Ola W. Bell gave a party on Thursday as a pleasure for Mrs. Hinckman, of Indianapolis, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Ham, and Colonel Ham. The guests included Mmes. Howard, Taylor, Basnum, Fuller, Lyle, Carnoy, Kinison, Shockley, Snyder, Conklin, Snyder, Burt, Blackall, Travis, Brown, Scott, Ide, Scott, Miller, Hopkins, Howell, Price, Van Horn and Miss FitzWilliam.

Col. and Mrs. John McArthur honored their sons-in-law and daughters, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Stewart and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Davis, at a dinner Friday preceding the hop. The guests numbered thirty-two and between courses the guests progressed around the tables of the three brides, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Caspar Rucker, a recent bride at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Condon McCormack was hostess at a luncheon Wednesday for Mmes. Lawson, Miller, Poage, Gibson, Johnson, King, Croft and Harvey. Miss Elizabeth Knight, guest of her sister, Mrs. Thom Catron, and Major Catron, left Sunday for her home in Rochester, N.Y. Margaret Allen, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Allan Martin, was baptized on Sunday at the chapel at St. John's Hospital. The sponsors were Mrs. Allen's sister and brother, Miss Margaret McLaughlin and Lieut. John McLaughlin, of Camp Pike. Miss Grace Kinnison was hostess at a line party Wednesday at the Orpheum Theater, followed by tea, as a pleasure for Miss Marian Maus, of Mobile, Ala.

Miss Henry Kinnison was hostess at a kensington on Friday as a pleasure for Mrs. Hinckman, of Indianapolis. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ephraim G. Peyton gave a Valentine dinner and theater party Saturday. The guests were Cols. and Mmes. Booth, Oliver, Lawson, Major and Mme. Rucker and Miller and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor.

Miss Marian Darragh left Saturday for a several weeks' visit with friends in Fort Riley. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Oldham, of Kansas City, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Glassford. Miss Mary Fuller, who has spent the past four months in California with her sister, Mrs. Ernest Gentry, and Colonel Gentry, sailed recently for Honolulu to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Cyrus J. Wilder.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert Grosby entertained with a tea on Sunday, honoring Miss Carrie Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Pigott, of Helena, Mont. Fifty guests enjoyed the occasion. Mmes. McArthur, Reeder, Taylor, Weeks, Stritsinger, Emory, Smith and Croft and Miss Pigott, assistant Capt. and Mrs. John R. Sletten entertained at a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Malvern Hill Barnum, Major and Mrs. Grier, Major and Mrs. Hannum and Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, of Kansas City.

Major and Mrs. John H. Snapp presided at a dinner Satur-

day, in celebration of Mrs. Snapp's birthday anniversary. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Barnum and McArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Sheep, Major and Mmes. Gibson and King, Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Miss McMaham, of Trenton, N.J.; Major and Mrs. Moran, Major and Mrs. Worcester, Miss Elizabeth Knight, of Rochester, and Majori Barnett and Powers.

Miss Lorraine Bell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, was hostess at a party given Wednesday at the Officers' Club in celebration of her twentieth birthday anniversary. Mrs. Bell was assisted by Mrs. Drum, and Miss Baume. The little guests included Mary Margaret Ham, Hazel Kennedy, Lillian Stone, Frances Lawson, Rose Gubbins, Dorothy Blatney, Masters Billy and John Hannum, Dave Stone, Donald Cabbison, Teddy Stone, Teddy Strifinger and Howard Snyder.

Mrs. Samuel Ham was hostess at an afternoon party Tuesday, honoring her mother, Mrs. Hinckman, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Girard McEntee has returned from California, where she went to accompany her young son, Duke and Pat, who had been attending the Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy for the past few months. Duke McEntee underwent a slight operation at the Post Leavenworth Hospital on Wednesday. Mrs. Ira F. Fravel entertained at luncheon on Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Hinckman, of Indianapolis. The widow of Col. M. J. McDonough and children will remain a short while in Denver, going later to California, where they will reside in the future.

Murch Brothers, a St. Louis contracting firm, was awarded the contract let last week to change the Post Leavenworth Engineers and Artillery barracks into quarters for officers' families and they started to work on Monday. They have 160 days to complete the work and expect to have it finished by Aug. 10. The Engineers barracks is to be changed to make up forty-five sets of quarters for officers' families. There will be nine sets of officers in each of the three Artillery barracks. The changes in all four of the barracks are to provide quarters for seventy-five officers' families.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 18, 1921.

A large luncheon was given at the Woman's Athletic Club in San Francisco last Wednesday by Mrs. John M. Elliott. Those present included: From this yard, Mmes. Carl Gamborg-Andresen, Brooks, Lucien Johnson, T. J. J. See, J. B. McDonald, McDaniel, Jr., Charles Kerrick, A. J. Geiger, Russell Davis, Spencer S. Dickinson and Robert Shelton; from San Francisco, Mmes. Oxnard, Shep, Schwarin, Vail, Sprackles, Winslow, Cather, M. Wilson, Caryl and McCormack.

Lieut. E. A. Wroughton, detached from the mine sweepers Eider and assigned to duty at Yerba Buena Naval Training Station, with Mrs. Wroughton, has taken up quarters at the yard, where he is to be drill officer. Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Deonett gave a dinner Feb. 5 for Capt. and Mmes. J. M. Elliott, E. A. Read and Charles Conard. Lieut. Conard and Mrs. S. F. Bain were guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott at a theater party Saturday.

Mrs. Mitten E. Read gave a bridge party last Friday for seven tables of guests. Capt. and Mrs. Read had 100 dinner guests during the week. Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach and Captain Haines, Mr. Myron G. Baker entertained at a luncheon in Valco's Garage in honor of Mrs. Brooks, mother of Mrs. Lucien Johnson, who is visiting her and Commander Johnson, M.C., at their quarters at the hospital. Present were Mmes. Brooks, McDaniel, Jr., Captain Spencer Dickinson and S. P. Vaughn. Mrs. Baker gave a bridge party last Tuesday, at which the year-wheners included Mmes. Shelton, Vaughn, J. B. McDonald, Jr., and Lucien Johnson.

Mrs. Mitten E. Read was at bridge houses Feb. 10. Complimentary to Mrs. Spencer S. Dickinson, who is to sail for Honolulu next month. Mrs. Allen Head gave a large bridge party last afternoon. Mrs. J. B. McDaniel was a bridge hostess last week. Comdr. and Mrs. Bowen and Comdr. and Mrs. McCormack were dinner hosts last week. Little Louise McMullan, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. G. J. McMillan, gave a birthday anniversary party last week, many of her little playmates attending.

Major and Mrs. Russell H. Davis gave a bridge party last night, eight tables playing. The yard hop last Friday night was largely attended. Soon these dances will be held at the Recreation Center, which is being enlarged. Many of the yard residents have recently done their private entertaining there.

The destroyer zone, named for the late Major Randolph T. Zane, was placed in commission at this yard to-day, with Comdr. Philip Seymour as commanding officer. The Nantahala, which is now at the station, is completely equipped to handle the photographic work of the entire fleet. In addition to regular photographs, motion pictures of battle maneuvers, target practice, etc., can be turned out by the apparatus that has been installed.

The number of officers attached to this yard or to ships fitting out at the station is 215 according to a report made this week. The destroyer Shirk recently completed at the Union Iron Works and delivered to this yard, has been placed in commission, with Lieut. Comdr. C. H. V. Pendleton in command. The destroyer Litchfield, forced to return to the yard a week ago on account of an accident while she was making her trial trip, is again at the station, having gone south and returned with the trial successfully completed. The La Vallette came up to the station last week, remaining only until Monday before proceeding South. The Brutus has sailed for Puget Sound.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., Dec. 30, 1920.

The Guam News Letter observes that "since their arrival in Guam Capt. I. C. Wettenberg, U.S.N., Governor of Guam, and Mrs. Wettenberg have been so busy by social affairs that there are times when even their meals are interrupted. Such an event occurred on Thanksgiving Eve, when they were members of a group who, in a peripatetic, perambulating way, partook of a progressive dinner." The others in the party were Capt. A. W. Stone and Billy Stone, Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Robnett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John G. Ziegler, Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Thomas and Mrs. V. D. Scott. On the evening of Nov. 22 Mrs. Scott entertained at bridge, having as guests Comdr. and Mrs. Robnett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler, D. H. Vance, R. V. Adams, H. R. Philney, Jr., Ensign Thompson and Misses Brooks, Harding, McNeils and Hume. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler on Dec. 8 gave a bridge party and dance in honor of Mrs. Maria Schroeder, aunt and guest of Governor Wettenberg, and of Mrs. Verna Baird, sister and guest of Mrs. Robnett. At the last minute, due to the sailing of the U.S.S. Pensacola at an earlier date than anticipated, Mrs. Baird was unable to be present, but cards were played and dancing followed just the same, prizes being won by Governor Wettenberg, Lieut. C. R. Wells, Mmes. Gillespie, Knapp, Johnson and Morris. At a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Marcus E. West the guests were Governor and Mrs. Wettenberg and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ziegler. Later in the evening Comdr. and Mrs. Robnett, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Bartle and Lieutenant Wade came in for bridge.

Mrs. Robnett and Mrs. Baird, who sailed on the Pensacola for Manila, intend visiting China before their return. The ship left on Dec. 8, having arrived from San Francisco on Nov. 27 and sailed for Manila on Nov. 27, having among other passengers Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Dame, Mrs. O. L. Andrews and child and Lieut. Orell J. Johnson.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the sentence of Juan Martinez Torres, who held the appointment of treasurer of the U.S. naval government of Guam and who was convicted of having appropriated to his own use \$14,180, after a board of investigation, consisting of Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Hedges and Lieuts. Bo E. Thomas and N. R. Wade. The money had been illegally taken between July 1, 1919, and June 3, 1920.

Major and Mrs. John H. Snapp presided at a dinner Satur-

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His trial followed and he was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Guam, L.I., Jan. 15, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Giles Bishop, commanding the marines on this station, has written a story for boys, with marines as the chief subject. It is entitled "The Marines Have Landed," and should interest not only boys, but all who have, at any time been connected either with the Marine Corps or with the Navy. Among the passengers who arrived from San Francisco on the Army transport Madawaska on Jan. 8 were Lieut. T. R. Shearer, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Shearer and two children; Mrs. A. W. Stone, wife of Chaplain Stone; Miss Grace Bean, of Chaplain Stone's family; and eight non-commissioned officers and 101 privates of the Marine Corps. Those who left for Manila on the transport the same day were Comdr. and Mrs. Paul R. Stalnaker and two children and Mrs. W. P. Bachmann, wife of Lieutenant Bachmann, The U.S.S. Newport, which arrived from San Francisco on Dec. 25, sailed for Manila on Jan. 4, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Knapp and child being on board.

A baseball league has been organized following a meeting at the Officers' Club, at which there were present Lieuts. W. T. Shaw and C. P. Hines, representing the officers' team; Ensign F. D. W. Barnes, Mach. R. J. Kelly and P. K. Oliver, the fleet team; Lieut. W. B. Onley and Sergeant Novick, the Marine Corps team; C. H. Van Gaasbeck and G. Lagedewski, the enlisted personnel; and Manual Franquez, the native team. Comdr. A. H. Bennett was elected president of the league and Lieutenant Bishop secretary and treasurer and Lieut. C. P. Hines official scorekeeper. Governor I. C. Wettenberg has expressed his hearty approval of the movement to improve the breed of stock on the island of Guam. Much good work has been done in this direction by the U.S. Agricultural Experiment Station here.

CAMP STOTZENBURG.

Camp Stotzenburg, P.I., Jan. 12, 1921.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Donald S. Perry and Miss Beatrice McClintic. Lieut. and Mrs. Dover Bell entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Majors and Mmes. John Crane and John O. Lackey. Thursday evening a surprise party was given in honor of Capt. Charles E. Sims, the occasion being his birthday anniversary. Those attending were Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton, Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Peale, Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman, Major Claude W. Cummings, Capt. and Mrs. Claude Hollister, Mrs. Roy Stewart Brown, Miss Louise Waggoner, Miss Edith Davies, Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice Hicks, Lieuts. John A. Logan and Forrest Vernon. Captain Sims was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. Dancing followed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Baker gave a tea Friday afternoon in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Ada S. Hawley, also entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McIlroy, Mrs. Herbert Poole, Mrs. Samuel Kauhinau, Mrs. William Supply and Miss Grace Gibson. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold B. Gibson entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. Ada S. Hawley, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard A. Isker and Miss Grace Gibson. Major and Mrs. Crane on Friday entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Herbert Poole, Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman, Lieut. and Mrs. Berthold Campbell, Lieuts. Chester C. Conlon and James H. Phillips.

Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann gave a dinner party on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Keane, Major Claude W. Cummings and Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Trimble. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McIlroy, Graham and Lieut. Forest F. Bockay, all attending the dance at the Officers' Club later. Mr. Bur, father of Mrs. Phillip Sherman, who has been visiting here for a short time, left for Australia last week. He was accompanied as far as Cebu by Mrs. Sherman, who stopped at Corregidor several days on her return trip to visit friends. Mr. Bur will go to France from Australia and then to his home in Boston.

Mrs. Charles E. Leng was guest of honor at a surprise dinner party Saturday on the occasion of her birthday. Other guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison, Mrs. Donald S. Perry, Lieuts. Henry Alexander and James H. Phillips. Later Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Sims, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond, Mrs. Arthur B. Clark, Lieuts. Elmer Stansbury, Alexander, Chester C. Conlon, William Mayer and John W. Carroll came in for dancing. Mrs. Leng received many beautiful gifts. Mrs. Oscar B. Tudor entertained at a sewing party Monday morning for Mrs. Dover Bell, Mrs. John L. Hartman, Mrs. Edward Freeman, Mrs. Christopher C. Straus and Mrs. Fidel V. Segundo.

Mrs. S. Victor Constant had as luncheon guests Mrs. Richard Brannon Trimble and Master Harry Trimble on Sunday last. Mrs. Dover Bell entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. John O. Lackey, Mrs. Oscar B. Tudor and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Charles G. Treat is ill at her home.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Ballard were hosts at a dinner dance on Tuesday, having as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Leng, Mrs. Donald S. Perry, Mrs. Arthur B. Clark, Mrs. Beatrice McClintic, Lieuts. Elmer Stansbury, William Mayer, Henry Alexander, William O. Martin, Newton Longfellow and Chester C. Conlon. Mrs. S. V. Constant entertained Mrs. Richard B. Trimble and Mrs. William Barriger at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Oscar B. Tudor and Mrs. Edward Freeman were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Hartman on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McIlroy, Graham entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond on Thursday evening. Major and Mrs. Herbert Poole entertained at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton. Mrs. Roy Stewart Brown, Miss Louise Waggoner and Lieut. Hugh B. Wadell, Mrs. George C. Ball entertained at bridge on Monday for Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Donald S. Perry and Mrs. Ballard.

Camp Stotzenburg, P.I., Jan. 20, 1921.

Major Otto Waggoner has returned to the post after a trip of six months' duration around the world. He was on duty on the U.S. Army transport Logan in the movement of Czech troops from Siberia. He joined Mrs. Waggoner in Switzerland, where she had been visiting for some time, and she accompanied him on the remainder of the journey. The Logan brought a load of Italian immigrants to New York. Major and Mrs. Waggoner left the Logan at New York and went overland to San Francisco, where they embarked on the U.S. Army transport Madawaska for Manila. The following officers and

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their families arrived on the Madawaska for station at Camp Stotsenburg: Major and Mrs. George W. Sliney and Master Teddy Sliney, Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones, Major and Mrs. Otto Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Christian H. Mortimer and child. Mrs. Arthur B. Clark is a guest of Mrs. John A. Crane this week while Lieutenant Clark is on the staff ride.

Major and Mrs. Jose-Perez Brown left for Manila on Sunday. They will sail on the transport Madawaska for the States. They are leaving because of the ill health of Major Brown. A despedida was given by the men of the 3d Squadron on Friday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington, who are leaving this week for the States on the transport Madawaska. The party took place at Troop K barracks, which was beautifully and profusely decorated with palms, rice plants and flowers. The affair is a combined smoker, card party and dance. Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington and Misses Dorothy, Virginia and Carolyn Kennington were guests of Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Mann before their departure from the post. Mrs. William L. Barriger is a guest of Mrs. Richard B. Trimble this week.

Mrs. Charles E. Sims was a dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond entertained at a supper and bridge party on Sunday. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Rohland A. Isker, Mrs. Donald S. Perry, Mrs. Charles E. Morrison, Lieuts. Henry Alexander and Chester C. Conlon. Mrs. Perry having ladies' high score received a manicure jar and Lieutenant Conlon won a gold penknife.

Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Reese entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Sims, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McD. Graham. Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Poole entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Claude Hollister, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Sims, Miss Edith Davies and Major Chester Staples, all attending the dance later. Major and Mrs. Herbert Poole entertained Lieutenant Newton Longfellow and Lieut. B. Webber at a dinner on Wednesday evening.

Major and Mrs. Harold W. Jones are house guests of Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman. Major and Mrs. Jones arrived recently. Major Jones is assistant surgeon at the post hospital. Lieuts. Moses W. Pettigrew and William Mayer were joint hosts at a dinner given on Friday for the temporary "widows" of the Artillery garrison, also including Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes and Mrs. Arthur B. Clark. The other ladies were Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Lackey, Mrs. Jose-Perez Brown and Mrs. Freeman. In addition to the hosts Lieuts. Calvin Richards, Alman, C. A. Horne, G. Henninger and F. King were present. All attended the dance later at the Officers' Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell gave a dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Jose-Perez Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Ray Locke McDonald and Lieut. William Mayer. Bridge was enjoyed later. Each guest received a carved ivory favor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McD. Graham were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. John L. Hartman on Sunday. Lieut. C. J. Webber entertained at dinner on Thursday for Mrs. Roy Stewart Brown, Miss Louise Waggoner and Lieutenant Longfellow. The officers and families leaving the post this week for the States on the transport Madawaska were Col. and Mrs. Alfred E. Kennington, Misses Dorothy, Virginia and Carolyn Kennington, Major and Mrs. Jose-Perez Brown, Lieuts. C. A. Horne and G. Henninger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McD. Graham were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond S. Orr on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Ray L. McDonald gave a despedida on Thursday evening for Major and Mrs. Jose-Perez Brown. The house was artistically decorated with greens and flowers and the only lights were Japanese lanterns of varied hues. Dinner was served at small tables. Those present were Major and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher C. Strawn, Mrs. Roy Stewart Brown, Miss Louise Waggoner, Lieuts. Calvin Richards, Moses Pettigrew, William Mayer and John W. Hill. Col. and Mrs. Scott are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes.

PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., Feb. 13, 1921.

The Service people who attended the supper party given by Mrs. J. Morton Riggs at her home on Makiki Heights last Sunday were Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick, E. C. Raquet and J. A. Logan, Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Comdr. Harry Orr, Capt. E. C. McCauley and Lieut. John Carson. Comdr. Harry Orr entertained aboard the U.S.S. Ludlow with a dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Lieut. J. E. Carson. Cards followed.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker were the incentive for a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Kindberger on Wednesday. Those invited to meet Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Kuhn, of Schofield Barracks; Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Poche, Capt. E. C. McCauley, Col. and Mrs. Thaddeus B. Seige, Mrs. F. W. Arnold and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan.

Honoring Mrs. F. W. Arnold, of Hartford, Conn., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick were hosts at a supper dance and card party on Thursday. Their spacious lanai, enclosed with canvas and decorated with flags, was arranged

with small tables. Another party in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Shoemaker was the dinner given on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Gale. Other guests were Major and Mrs. E. P. Moses, Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander and Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Bridge followed.

Mrs. E. C. McCauley, wife of Captain McCauley, arrived in Honolulu with her three children on Saturday. Captain McCauley preceded his wife by several weeks, coming here in command of the mine force. The McCauleys will make their home at the Abe Lewis home in Nuuanu Valley.

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MINNESOTA, Capt. R. de L. Haabrouck. HAVANA, CUBA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. F. Lyon. En route to Gravesend, Eng.

Division Four.

SOUTH CAROLINA; MICHIGAN, Capt. C. D. Stearns; CONNECTICUT, Capt. Ralph Earle. Philadelphia, Pa.

Division Five.

UTAH (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. F. A. Trout; DELAWARE, Capt. J. T. Tompkins; NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. M. E. Trench. GUANTANAMO.

FLORIDA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted. GUANTANAMO.

Division Seven—Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.

All at GUANTANAMO.

ARIZONA, Capt. W. W. Phelps; PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. George C. Day; NEVADA, Capt. Luke McNamee; OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Irwin.

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Rear Admiral Henry F. Bryan, Commander. DOLPHIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Bryan), Comdr. John Grady, Corinto, NICARAGUA.

Division One.

ASHEVILLE, Comdr. J. B. Gay. Galveston, Texas.

DES MOINES, Capt. A. St. Clair Smith. New York, N.Y.

GALVESTON, Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NIAGARA, Comdr. R. R. Adams. GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. C. D. Bingham. GUANTANAMO.

Division Two.

CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney. San Francisco.

DENVER, Capt. A. Kautz. En route to Corinto, NICARAGUA.

ACCOMAC, Capt. W. M. Hunt. BALBOA, CANAL ZONE.

DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, Commander.

ROCHESTER (flagship), Capt. F. D. Karns. CHARLESTON, S.C.

FLOTILLA THREE.

Operative Squadron—Capt. K. M. Bennett, Commander.

BLACK HAWK (flagship and tender), Capt. Byron A. Long. GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

Division Twenty-five.

DAHLGREN, Comdr. O. Bartlett; GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Richardson; SEMMES, Comdr. H. H. Norton; GRAHAM, Comdr. R. M. Fawell. All at GUANTANAMO.

MASON, Comdr. Russell Wilson. IN CANAL ZONE.

SATTERLEE, Comdr. C. B. Mayo. BALBOA, CANAL ZONE.

Division Nineteen.

All at BALBOA.

BLAKELEY (flagship), Comdr. W. E. Eberle; BERNADOU, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Flanigan; PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Brooks; WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Saxon; CROWNINGSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Wickham; BARNEY, Comdr. H. A. Flanigan.

Division Thirty-six.

All at GUANTANAMO.

DICKERSON (flagship), Comdr. W. B. Woodson; SCHENCK, Comdr. C. T. Osburn; HERBERT, Comdr. R. S. Gallaway; LEARY, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle; SICARD, Lieut. Comdr. F. A. La Roche; HATFIELD, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott.

SQUADRONS ONE AND TWO—Capt. H. E. Yarnell, Commander.

Division Forty-two.

BRECK, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook. CHARLESTON, S.C.

TOUCY, Lieut. Comdr. P. L. Carroll; SHARKEY; LARDNER, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Perry; ISHERWOOD. CHARLESTON, S.C.

CASE, Lieut. K. M. Hoeffel. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Forty-three.

PUTNAM, Lieut. E. J. Kidder; REID, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline; WORDEN, Lieut. M. W. Callahan; FLUSSER, CONVERSE, DALE. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Fifty.

BILLINGSLEY, Lieut. H. B. Long. CHARLESTON, S.C.

DALLAS, Lieut. A. R. Early. CHARLESTON, S.C.

OSBREK, Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson. En route to GUANTANAMO.

PAUL JONES, HOPKINS and LAWRENCE. Building.

Division Forty-one.

BAINBRIDGE. Philadelphia to NEWPORT, R.I.

KING, J. K. PAULDING, GOFF and BARRY. CHARLESTON, S.C.

SQUADRONS THREE—Capt. C. R. Train, Commander.

BRIDGEPORT, Comdr. John Downes. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Thirty-seven.

A. P. UPSHUR, Lieut. V. H. Godfrey. NORFOLK, VA.

BRANCH, Comdr. P. H. Roberts; GEO. E. BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Berry; HERNDON, Lieut. Comdr. Leslie B. Anderson; HUNT, Lieut. R. H. Blair; WELBORN C. WOOD, Lieut. B. J. Drayton. All at CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Thirty-nine.

FORD, PILLSBURY, POPE, STEWART. CHARLESTON, S.C.

PEARLY, Lieut. Comdr. F. Slingluff. En route to GUANTANAMO.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Comdr. M. S. Brown. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Division Forty-eight.

BRECKINRIDGE, Lieut. K. P. Fischler. CHARLESTON, S.C.

BIDDLE, Lieut. B. B. Lanier; DUPONT, Lieut. J. J. Mahoney; HULBERT, Lieut. S. A. Maher; PRUITT, Lieut. M. R. Dex. CHARLESTON, S.C.

NOA. NORFOLK, VA.

FLOTILLA ONE.

CHESTER, BOSTON, MASS.

LEONIDAS, Comdr. J. F. Daniels. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Seven.

MCKEE; ROBINSON, Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace; COLHOUN, STEVENS, RINGGOLD. PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

MCKEAN, Lieut. F. D. Wagner. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Twenty-one.

MEREDITH, Lieut. M. A. Deans. BOSTON, MASS.

FOOTE, KALK, BUSH. CHARLESTON, S.C.

MADDOW, Lieut. J. Danner. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

COWELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Cook. En route to JACKSONVILLE.

Division Twenty-eight.

BELKNAP, Comdr. T. Withers; BANCROFT, Lieut. E. W. Flynn; RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel; MCCOOL, Lieut. T. K. Peyton; McCALLA, Lieut. J. Reid. All en route to JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

INGRAM, Lieut. D. L. Ryan; OSMUND. CHARLESTON, S.C.

SQUADRONS EIGHT AND NINE—Capt. C. E. Courtney.

BELL, Lieut. P. W. Yeatman. CHARLESTON, S.C.

FAIRFAX, Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Lee. CHARLESTON, S.C.

TAYLOR and GRIDLEY. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Twenty-four.

ABBOT, Lieut. G. T. Howard. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

HOPEWELL, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. La Freax; HARADEN, Comdr. S. Doherty; CLEMSON; THOMAS, Lieut. I. Lehrfeld. CHARLESTON, S.C.

Division Twenty-four.

CHANCEY, Lieut. T. C. Macklin; JOHN F. BURNES, Lieut. C. C. Miller; FULLER, FARRAGUT, PERCIVAL, SOMERS.

SALEM (flagship). MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Division Thirty-two.

JACOB JONES. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Division Thirty-eight.

TATTNALL, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Langworthy; TWIGGS. SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

BADGER, Comdr. W. E. Clark; BABBITT; DELONG, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Johnson. MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Division Thirty-nine.

JACOB JONES. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Division Sixteen.

CHANCEY, Lieut. T. C. Macklin; JOHN F. BURNES, Lieut. C. C. Miller; FULLER, FARRAGUT, PERCIVAL, SOMERS.

SALEM (flagship). MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Division Sixteen.

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McDERMUT, DELPHY and WELLES. Bremerton, Wash.

Division Thirty-one.

BAILEY, Comdr. J. P. Olding. San Diego, Calif.
THORNTON, TINGEY, MEADE, MORRIS. San Diego, Calif.
SWASEY. San Diego.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, ROPER, TALBOT; DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Freisen; DENT, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Kelly; WATERS, Comdr. J. W. Wilcox. All at San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Eleven—Capt. J. V. Babcock, Commander.
BUFFALO (flagship and tender), Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Gillam. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Seventeen.

KENNISON, KILTY, CLAXTON and HAMILTON. San Diego.
BOOGS, Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Woodworth. San Diego, Calif.
WARD. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Twenty-two.

STANSBURY, Comdr. J. H. Hoover. Bremerton.
HOWARD, MACKENZIE, HOGAN, O'BANNON, RENSHAW. Bremerton, Wash.

Division Twenty-three.

SINCLAIR, Comdr. A. W. Sears. San Diego, Calif.
DOYEN, McCAWLEY, MOODY, HENSHAW and MEYER. San Diego, Calif.

FLOTILLA TWO.

Squadron Four—Division Ten.

HAZELWOOD, CHEW, SCHLEY. San Diego, Calif.
WILLIAMS, CHAMPLIN. En route to Mare Island.

Division Twelve.

LAMBERTON, RADFORD, BRESEE, MONTGOMERY and GAMBLE. San Diego, Calif.
RAMSAY, Comdr. E. Lando. San Diego, Calif.

Division Fifteen.

All at Balboa.

WICKES, Comdr. W. F. Halsey; AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance; PHILLIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Connor; EVANS, Comdr. C. W. Crosse; BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers.

Squadron Six—Division Eighteen.

PALMER. En route to Mare Island.
CRANE, THATCHER, CROSBY, WALKER. San Diego, Calif.

Division Thirty.

BALLARD, EDWARDS, LAUB, SHUBRICK. San Diego.
MCLANAHAN. San Pedro, Calif.
GREENE. En route to Mare Island.

Division Thirty-three.

All en route to San Diego, Calif.
STODDERT, Comdr. J. N. Ferguson; RENO, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson; FARQUHAR, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman; THOMPSON, Comdr. O. L. Best; KENNEDY, Comdr. G. T. Swasey; PAUL HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. McClain.

Division Thirty-four.

WILLIAM JONES, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Gromer. En route to San Diego, Calif.

WOODBURY, Comdr. J. C. Jennings; S. P. LEE, NICHOLAS; ZEILIN, Lt. Comdr. J. D. Moore; YOUNG. San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-four.

LA VALETTE. Bremerton, Wash.
SLOAT, KIDDER. Mare Island, Calif.
SHIRK, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr. Mare Island, Calif.
YARBOROUGH, WOOD. San Diego, Calif.

Division Forty-seven.

LITCHFIELD, ZANE. Mare Island, Calif.
SELFRIDGE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar. Mare Island, Calif.
MARCUS. Mare Island, Calif.

Division Forty-six.

BRUCE. San Pedro, Calif.
Division Eleven.

ANTHONY and INGRAHAM. San Diego, Calif.
BURNS, Lieut. W. E. G. Erskine. San Pedro, Calif.

AIR DETACHMENT.

AROSTOOK, Capt. H. C. Mustin. San Diego, Calif.
MUGFORD, Comdr. J. H. Towers. San Diego, Calif.

MINE DETACHMENT.

Capt. E. McCauley, Jr. Commander.

Squadron Three.
BALTIMORE, Capt. E. McCauley, Jr. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
LUDLOW, Comdr. H. A. Orr. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
SPROSTON. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Squadron Four—Division Three.

PELICAN, TANAGER, THRUSH, LAFWING, SEA GULL. Pearl Harbor.
WHIPPOORWILL. San Diego to Honolulu.

Division Four.

SANDERLING. Pearl Harbor.
AVOCET, FINCH, HERON, ORIOLE. Mare Island.
PENGUIN. San Diego, Calif.

TRAIN.

FREDERICK (flagship of Rear Admiral Jayne), Capt. W. R. Sexton. En route to San Diego, Calif.
MINNEAPOLIS. Mare Island, Calif.
VESTAL, Capt. F. J. Horne. San Diego, Calif.
MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.). En route to San Diego, Calif.
COMFORT, Comdr. H. R. Hermesch (M.C.). Mare Island
CELTIC, Mare Island, Calif.; GLACIER, en route to San Diego, Calif.

FUEL SHIPS.

BRUTUS. San Francisco, Calif.
JASON. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
KANAWHA, NEPTUNE, CUYAMA. En route to San Diego.
VULCAN. Hampton Roads to Cherbourg, France, Feb. 12.
ORION. Hampton Roads, Va.

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Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, Commander.

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PITTSBURGH (flagship of Admiral Niblack), Capt. David W. Todd. Algiers to Malta.
CHATTANOOGA, Capt. L. A. Cotten. Gravesend, Eng.
OLYMPIA, Capt. H. L. Wyman. Brioni.
ST. LOUIS, Capt. D. E. Theelen. Alexandria.

Division Thirty-five.

SMITH-THOMPSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Doase. Constantinople.
BARKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Windsor. Batum.
TRACY, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell. Constantinople.
BORIE, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement. Samsun.
JOHN D. EDWARDS, Comdr. Alex. Sharp, Jr. Varna.
WHIPPLE, Comdr. R. F. Bernard. Batum.

Division Twenty-seven.

GILMER, Lieut. Comdr. M. C. Robertson. Venice.
FOX, Comdr. C. S. Joyce. Alexandria.
KANE, Comdr. W. A. Hall. Gravesend, Eng.
BROOKS, Comdr. V. S. Houston. Spalato.
HUMPHREYS, Comdr. W. Baggaley. Alexandria.
OVERTON, Comdr. A. L. Bristol. Constantinople.

Division Forty.

STURTEVANT, Lieut. Comdr. G. G. Haas. Venice.
CHILDS, Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. Gibraltar.
MCFARLAND, Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Haines. Gibraltar.
REUBEN JAMES, Comdr. G. W. Haines. Poia.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cunningham. Gravesend, England.
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MAHANNA. Surveying in Cuban waters.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. R. S. Holmes. Washington, D.C.

PADUCAH, Comdr. J. T. Bowers. Surveying in Cuban waters.

OHIO, Capt. F. L. Chadwick. Annapolis, Md.

SCORPION (station ship), Comdr. G. E. Baker. Constantinople.

WHEELING. Havana, Cuba.

YACONA, Comdr. R. E. Sampson. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

NAVAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

ALAMEDA. Norfolk, Va.

ARETHUSA. En route to Port Arthur.

ASTORIA. Boston, Mass.

BATH. Cristobal to Hampton Roads, Va.

BEAUFORT. In West Indian waters.

CAESAR. Norfolk, Va.

GULFPORT. Norfolk, Va.

HANCOCK. Capt. J. G. Church. Philadelphia.

HENDERSON. Capt. W. R. White. In West Indian waters.

HOUSTON. Mare Island, Calif.

KITTERY. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LONG BEACH. Boston, Mass.

MARS. Norfolk, Va.

NECHES. Port Arthur, Texas.

NERO. Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

NEWPORT NEWS. Guam to San Francisco.

PATOKA. Cavite to Guam.

PENSACOLA. Mare Island, Calif.

PYRO. Comdr. J. S. Graham. Navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

QUINCY. Hampton Roads, Va.

RAMAPO. Port Arthur to Brest, France.

SAPELO. En route to Hampton Roads, Va.

SATURN. California City, Calif.

TRINITY. Norfolk to Constantinople.

Division One.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. T. Owens. Shanghai.
ALBANY, Capt. L. C. Richardson. Shanghai, China.

Division Two.

HELENA, Comdr. A. K. Shoup. Vladivostok.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Shanghai, China.

Division Three.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. G. H. Wood. Canton, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Manock. Shanghai, China.

PALOS, Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie. Changsha, China.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Brandt. Chungking, China.

ELCANO, Comdr. A. H. Miles. Kiukiang.

QUIROS, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Valentine. Hankow, China.

DESTROYER DETACHMENT.

Division Thirteen.

PANTHER (tender), Comdr. C. E. Wood. Damortis, P.I.

UPSHUR, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother. Damorts, P.I.

GREER, Comdr. E. R. Shipp. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoey. Cavite, P.I.

LEA, Comdr. George W. Kenyon. Cavite, P.I.

YARNALL, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Stewart. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Lingayen Gulf, P.I.

Division Twenty-six.

SOUTHARD, Comdr. I. F. Dortsch. Cavite, P.I.

CHANDLER, Lieut. Comdr. F. Cogswell. Cavite, P.I.

HOVEY, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Le Clair. Manila, P.I.

LONG, Comdr. A. B. Cook. Manila, P.I.

BROOME, Comdr. C. M. Austin. Cavite, P.I.

ALDEN, Comdr. W. A. Antrim. Manila, P.I.

MINE DETACHMENT.

HART, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Desm. Cavite, P.I.

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OPINIONS OF J.A.G. OF THE ARMY.

Court-Martial of Reserve Officers.

The Chief of Army Air Service asked the following question: "Will a court-martial have jurisdiction to try a Reserve officer, not on active duty, for an offense committed in a Government airplane while making a practice flight which is made at his own request and without his first being lawfully ordered to duty?" In an opinion the J.A.G. says: Any person subject to military law is, under Article of War 12, subject to trial by G.C.M., and under Articles of War 13 and 14 by special and summary court-martial. But Reserve officer, not on active duty, is not included in "persons subject to military law" under Article of War 2. Therefore, the officer in question is not subject to court-martial trial.

Legality of N.C.O. Reduction in Grade.

On a question of the legality of the reduction of Master Sergt. P. M. Kenah, 3d Engrs., by special court-martial, the J.A.G. states: It appears that he was a master engineer, senior grade, until regraded according to the act of June 4, 1920. There is an apparent conflict between Par. 228 1/4, Compilation of General Orders, which provides that master engineers will not be reduced by court-martial, and Army Regulation 256, which provides that any non-commissioned staff officer may be reduced to the ranks by court-martial sentence; but this conflict is immaterial to the case in question. G.O. 36, W.D., 1920, under Sec. 4 of the act of June 4, 1920, provides that new warrants will be issued to such non-commissioned officers as are to be designated by titles other than those they now have. Sergeant Kenah, therefore, ceased to

be a master engineer, but became a master sergeant by a new appointment and there is no regulation withdrawing from special court-martial authority to reduce master sergeants to the ranks.

Limitation of Flying Cadets.

In regard to the effect of H.J. Res. 440 upon the number of flying cadets authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, the J.A.G. states: This office has held that the resolution clearly expressed the intent of Congress that there should be no more enlistments until the number of enlisted men was reduced to 175,000. Since flying cadets are enlisted in the Air Service it would be in violation of the resolution to enlist them until the number of enlisted men has been reduced to 175,000.

O.R.C. OPINIONS OF THE J.A.G. OF THE ARMY.

The director of Operations Division, War Department General Staff, submitted six questions concerning various points raised as to commissions and service in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The questions and the opinions of the J.A.G. follow:

May general officers be commissioned in the various sections of the Reserve Corps under the provisions of Sec. 37, act of June 4, 1920? If so, in what section may they be commissioned? Held: That a person may be appointed in the O.R.C. not only to the office of general officer of the line, but also to an office to which the rank of general officer is attached. The latter appointments may be made in any section of the O.R.C.

May general officers of the Reserve Corps be tendered recess appointments subject to later confirmation by the Senate? Held: Such recess appointments may be made subject to later confirmation by the Senate.

May service as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army in a certain grade be computed as a year or part of a year

required for promotion to the next higher grade in the O.R.C. under the provisions of Sec. 37, act of June 4, 1920? Held: In counting service for promotion in the O.R.C. the statute states that no Reserve officer shall be promoted to any grade in time of peace until he has held a commission for at least one year in the next lower grade. The commission referred to is one in the O.R.C., and service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army will not count.

What active service is to be considered in determining relative rank of Reserve and National Guard officers under the provisions of Sec. 127a, act of June 4, 1920? Held: All active service performed in grade in which called or any higher grade by a Reserve officer under call or order to active duty and by a National Guard officer under call or draft into the Federal service, and all such service rendered by either under a commission in any component of the U.S. Army will count in determining the date of rank under the statute.

May warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army hold commissions in the Reserve Corps or the National Guard? If so, must they be discharged if ordered to active duty for short periods? If not discharged, what would be their status as to pay and credit for service while on active duty? Held: Both may be appointed in the O.R.C., but neither in the National Guard. They need not be discharged if ordered to active duty as Reserve officers. When on active duty as Reserve officers they draw pay of that status only and their service in that status counts as if rendered in their status as warrant officers or enlisted men.

May retired warrant officers and retired enlisted men of the Regular Army hold commissions in the Reserve Corps or National Guard? If so, what would be their status while on active duty? Held: Both may be appointed in the O.R.C., but neither in the National Guard. Placing them on active duty as Reserve officers does not affect their retired status, except to suspend their retired pay during period of such active service, but retired pay is revived upon release from active duty.

RIGHT TO EXECUTIVE DISCRETION.

Secretary Daniels on Principle Involved in Berry Case.

That the principal question involved in the mandamus proceedings in the case of *Berry v. Daniels* is the jurisdiction of the courts to control the exercise of discretion by executive officers is the contention of Secretary of the Navy Daniels expressed in a letter written on Dec. 20, 1920, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives. This committee was considering the bill to fix compensation of officers of the National Army who incurred disability while in the Service. As legislation affecting Naval Reserve officers in like case had been incorporated in the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, the House committee referred to above asked Mr. Daniels for information concerning the mandamus proceedings in the case of *Berry v. Daniels* that the committee might have light on its relation to the Naval Reserve legislation.

After writing a complete history of the Berry suit against the Secretary of the Navy up to the giving of an oral opinion by Justice Siddons (printed in our issue of Dec. 4, 1920, page 395) Mr. Daniels continues:

Nothing, however, was said by Justice Siddons upon the principal question involved, which was whether the courts have jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings to control the exercise of discretion by executive officers in cases where such discretion is expressly conferred by statute, the law in this respect governing officers of the Regular Navy and now extended by Congress to include officers of the Naval Reserve Force reading as follows: "Whenever any officer, on being ordered to perform the duties appropriate to his commission, reports himself unable to comply with such order, or whenever, in the judgment of the President, an officer is incapacitated to perform the duties of his office, the President, at his discretion, may direct the Secretary of the Navy to refer the case of such officer to a board of not more than nine nor less than five commissioned officers, two-fifths of whom shall be members of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Said board, except the officers taken from the Medical Corps, shall be composed, as far as may be, of seniors in rank to the officer whose disability is inquired of." (Sec. 1448, R.S.)

This question, you will readily understand, is one of the greatest importance to the Naval Service and to the entire executive branch of the Government; and the decision of Justice Siddons sustaining the petitioner's demurrer, in the opinion of this department, is contrary to an unbroken line of decisions by the Supreme Court of the U.S., in which it has been held, again and again, that the courts have no jurisdiction to review the action of the executive in mandamus proceedings where the executive is vested by law with discretionary powers. The ruling of Justice Siddons is, of course, not final, and cannot become so, unless sustained by the Supreme Court of the U.S. This ruling would affect not merely cases of Naval Reserve officers, but equally all cases arising in the entire Naval Service, including officers of the Regular Navy. The situation is thus presented that, whereas there is now and has been since June 4, 1920, no question that Naval Reserve officers are eligible for retirement under the same conditions and under the same statutes as are applicable to officers of the Regular Navy, the litigation now pending presents a question of far-reaching importance to the entire executive branch of the Government, involving the jurisdiction of the courts to interfere with the orderly administration of the executive departments under statutes which expressly vest discretion in the latter, and the ruling which has been made renders it necessary that this question be referred to the highest court of the Government for final decision.

So far as concerns the case of Mr. Berry, the records of this department show that he is fully recovered from the temporary disability from which he was suffering, and that he would not, if an officer of the Regular Navy, under the same conditions, be eligible for retirement, nor would his case be referred to a retiring board in the administration of Sec. 1448, Revised Statutes, above quoted.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

No Dependent Commutation for Army Nurses.

Members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) are not entitled, according to their relative rank, to the rights and benefits prescribed under the act of April 16, 1918, granting dependent commutation of quarters, heat and light during the present emergency, to officers of the Army on duty in the field, as extended and made applicable to enlisted men now entitled by regulations to quarters or to commutation therefor by Sec. 2 of the act of May 18, 1920. In giving this decision the Comptroller states: "The right to quarters, heat and light, or to commutation therefor, which a member of the Army Nurse Corps may receive is that which the Secretary of War may prescribe under the authority of the act of July 9, 1918. These allowances either in kind, or as commutation are personal to the members of the Nurse Corps and given for their individual benefit. Said allowances are not enlarged by either the act of May 18 or the act of June 4, 1920. . . . The rights and privileges which the act of June 4, 1920, authorizes the Secretary of War to prescribe would seem to be such as attach to, and go with, rank rather than office or grade and in general are more in the nature of personal privileges and perquisites which go with rank."

Mileage for Temporary Officers.

A temporary officer, discharged to accept a commission in the Regular Army, without lapse of time, is entitled to mileage for travel in obedience to orders without troops to his first duty station under Regular Army

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commission, when the travel shall have been certified to as necessary in the military service.

Loss of Pay for A.W.O.L.

An enlisted man charged with desertion who is found by court-martial not guilty, or whose finding of guilty has been disapproved by the reviewing authority, without in either case finding him, specifically or by inference, guilty of the lesser offense of absence without leave, his civil or contractual obligation is still open to administrative determination, and if it be administratively determined that he was absent without leave he should lose pay for the period of his absence. In such a case the necessary transportation costs in getting the soldier to his command or station are properly chargeable against him as expenses caused by his own fault.

FRENCH GUN WITH 200-MILE RANGE.

Interesting tests of what is claimed to be a gun which may have a range of 200 miles, the invention of Lieutenant Colonel Maze of the French army, were recently made on a model in miniature at the Belgian artillery range at Vivegnis, near Liege, before a number of French and Belgian staff officers and artillery experts, says a dispatch from Paris to the Chicago Tribune. The inventor claims a 300-kilometer range as against the 125-kilometer range registered by the German "Big Bertha" in the bombardment of Paris from the St. Gobain forest in November, 1918. The first tests, which continued for six days, were held near the end of December. The small model used as a testing gun was built along special lines, with the caliber of the French 3-inch piece. Colonel Maze has named the gun "Turbo," because, turbine like, the velocity of the projectile increases as the range grows greater. The remarkable range of the gun is claimed to be due to three factors: the nature of the explosive used, the gun itself and the character of the projectile. One of the striking characteristics of the piece is its equal thickness from breech to muzzle. Improvements and refinements of the shell, it is claimed, reduce resistance, giving increased range with the same initial velocity. This is made partly possible through a sharp-pointed nose and a flattened end, thus resembling the shell used by the "Big Bertha." The special barrel is capable of withstanding a pressure of 3,000 kilograms per square centimeter. The dispatch states that discovery of a certain explosive, which continued to exert its maximum pressure until the shell left the gun, influenced the construction of the "Big Bertha," which type of gun, it is added, has now been further developed in the "Turbo," after experiments with and close study of the German gun. French and Belgian authorities are represented as endeavoring to keep particulars of the new piece of ordnance secret, despite Article VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations, wherein the signatories are pledged to inform each other concerning their armaments.

FRENCH GENERALS PROMOTED TO MARSHAL.

Gens. Louis E. M. F. Franchet d'Esperey, Marie Emile Fayolle and Louis H. G. Lyautey, of the French army, were on Feb. 19 promoted by the French government to the rank of marshal, thus increasing the number of marshals of France to six, the others being Generals Foch, Joffre and Petain, says a press dispatch from Paris. General Fayolle, who recently visited the United States, commanded the French army in the first battle of the Somme and later the group of armies which advanced south of the Somme in the Allied operations which checked the German offensive in July, 1918. He was in command of the American forces in the battle of Cantigny and had a large contingent of American troops under him in the offensive of July 18, 1918, between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. General d'Esperey was commander-in-chief of the Allied armies in the Near East during the greater part of the World War. It was he who brought Bulgaria to terms, and later commanded the Allied forces in Turkey. General Lyautey has a distinguished record as governor of French Morocco, then was War Minister in the cabinet of Premier Briand, of France, and later was in charge of French forces in Morocco.

THE ARAB HORSE AS A CAVALRY MOUNT.

The February number of The Remount, organ of the American Remount Association, contains a very interesting and educational article by W. R. Brown, of Berlin, N.H., on the use and influence of Arabian blood in the breeding of horses for Cavalry purposes. Mr. Brown, who is a member of the association, is probably the largest breeder and fancier of Arab horses in the world. Several of his horses were entered in the Army endurance race which took place in October, 1919, and also in the same month in 1920, starting at Fort Ethan Allen and ending at Camp Devens. In 1919 the \$1,000 prize and challenge cup was won by Ramla, a pure-bred Arab, owned by Mr. Brown and ridden by Major Joseph Plassmeyer, U.S.A., the second prize by an Arab and the third prize by another pure-bred Arab owned by Mr. Brown. In the 1920 race the Arab horse Rustem Bey, also owned by Mr. Brown, was second out of seventy-five starters; Noam, likewise an Arab, won ninth place and Kemah Prince, another of Mr. Brown's Arabs, was tenth. Mr. Brown has donated several splendid Arab stallions to the War Department for breeding purposes.

NATIONAL AMERICANIZATION COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the National Americanization Council, which is composed of numerous organizations of the United States engaged in Americanization work, including the War Department, is to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 15. The War Department delegates will be Lieut. Col. R. I. Rees, in charge of the Education and Recreation Branch of the General Staff; and Major Bernard Lentz, U.S. Inf., member of the national committee of the council. Major Lentz originated the plan of segregating and organizing illiterates and non-English-speaking foreigners into development battalions in the war, and afterward played an important part in continuing the work as a permanent part of the Army's service to the nation. It is planned to have an "Americans All" squad at the meeting to demonstrate what the Army is doing towards Americanization.

ARMY-NAVY NIGHT OF PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

Army-Navy night was devoted by the Pennsylvania Society at Washington to a meeting and reception in the New Willard Hotel, on Feb. 25. The addresses were on Gen. Anthony Wayne, Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, speaking of his life and military career and emphasizing his greatness as a soldier. Among



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Army officers who are members of the society are Major Gens. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff; James W. McAndrew, commandant General Staff College; Charles T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service; C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry; Brig. Gen. John M. Carson, assistant to Q.M. General; Lieut. Col. John S. Fair, staff of Assistant Secretary of War; Lieut. Col. M. A. DeLaney, Surgeon General's Office; and Col. George C. Rickards, who has been nominated for Chief of Militia Bureau. At the reception Major George W. Cocheu, G.S.C., made the introductions. Mrs. Howard S. Reeside was chairman of the reception committee, which included Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. John Milliken, daughter of General March; Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, Mrs. James W. McAndrew, Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Mrs. John M. Carson, Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Mrs. George W. Cocheu, Mrs. Charles B. Drake, Mrs. William E. Reynolds, Mrs. John S. Fair, Mrs. Matthew DeLaney, Mrs. Frederick W. Lewis, Mrs. T. H. Lowe, Mrs. Edgar R. Kiess.

GEN. ALLEN CALLS GERMAN CHARGES "PROPAGANDA."

The report of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, regarding the alleged improper behavior of French colored troops stationed in Germany, and which covers the period from June 12, 1920, to Jan. 17, 1921, was made public in Washington on Feb. 19, having been sent by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State, at the latter's request, and transmitted by him to Senator Lodge as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. General Allen's report was based on a personal investigation made by his order by Col. Le Vert Coleman, U.S.A., as a result of protests by the German government to the United States Government following orders received by him. The charges by the German government were characterized in the report as "a very violent newspaper campaign," which he adds "broke out simultaneously throughout Germany coincident with the time of the French evacuation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt." General Allen states that the propaganda was directed against France by the Germans for the purpose of creating antipathy to France in other countries, "especially in America." Much of the trouble, General Allen reported, was "due to the attitude of certain classes of German women toward the colored troops." The charges made against the French troops, the General declares, "are false and intended for political propaganda."

SWISS OFFICER PRAISES A.F. IN G.

The American Forces in Germany, commanded by Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., were characterized as "the most up-to-date of all armies of the world" by Colonel Schalbach, of the Swiss army, in an address made at a conference of the Bernese Officers' Society, held at Berne, Switzerland, on Feb. 24, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Colonel Schalbach had just returned from a visit to Coblenz, headquarters of the A. F. in G., with Colonel Sondergger, chief of the General Staff of the Swiss army. The efficiency and good appearance of the American troops, the excellence of their discipline and organization and their military fitness were praised by the Swiss officer.



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They were examining candidates for non-com., and the skipper was doing his best to catch them. But the bright young man refused to get rattled. Finally the captain asked:

"What is the position of the first sergeant at formal guard mount?"

"The orderly room, sir."

He got the stripes.—*American Legion Weekly*.

It was officers' mess on the transport going over and the shiny young second lieutenant was getting pointers from the grizzled old major.

"Tell me, major," he asked anxiously, "what does it feel like when one is under fire for the first time?"

"Well," said the major, "it feels like one wanted to

be a baby again—back in the States—and a girl baby at that."—*American Legion Weekly*.

Recruiting Sergeant: "Take the position of a soldier." Rookie: "I don't want that position; don't pay enough."—*Langley Field Times*.

Lieutenant Knox to chief engineer: "Sir, I want to congratulate you on the efficient manner in which the engineer force answered the smoke telegraphs to-day. All I had to do was to touch the telegraph and the smoke change was made instantly."

Chief engineer: "That's funny, do you mean the smoke telegraphs on the bridge?"

Mr. Knox: "Yes, sir. Why, what's funny, sir?"

Chief engineer: "Nothing, except that the smoke tele-

graph on the bridge isn't connected up."—*Seabag (U.S.S. Oklahoma)*.

Two American soldiers of the A.E.F., Private Bacon and Private Beans, caught K.P. on the same day. The top kick, a baseball fan, announced the next day's company fatigue thus:

"The batteries for the kitchen force to-morrow are as follows:

"Pork and Beans."—*Foreign Service Magazine*.

Statistician: "If all the books written about the war were brought together in a single place—"

Ex-Doughboy (enthusiastically): "They'd make one whale of a fine bonfire, wouldn't they?"—*Amorco News*.



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